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7 March 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUED COMMENT ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

'Hand-Maiden' Parliament

SK151353 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korean 1000 GMT
13 Feb 85

[Talk by (Yun Hye-chong) of the VRPR from the feature program entitled "The 12th Term General Elections, Which were Conducted Through Irregularities and Cheatings, Are Null and Void"]

[Text] How are you? The so-called 12th term general elections, conducted on 12 February, were unprecedentedly rigged and fraudulent elections far surpassing the rigged elections of 15 March [under Signman Rhee] and 8 June [under Pak Chong-hui].

Ever since the Chon Tu-hwan ring conducted the elections by irregular and fraudulent means, generally mobilizing government authority and money, the ring has been babbling as if the DJP had won a stable majority of seats in conformity with public opinion. Moreover, the ring is making deceptive absurd remarks as if it would take appropriate measures for the benefit of the people through the National Assmebly. This is really a shameless act mocking and insulting the people.

As those at home and abroad unanimously note, the result of these elections were decided not by public opinion but by the premeditated scenario of Chongwadae. Thus, it is inevitable for the 12th term National Assembly just to become the hand-maiden parliament of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial regime, like the 11th term National Assembly. In other words, like the 11th National Assembly, the 12th National Assembly also will become the tool of backing up the Chon Tu-hwan regime's fascist dictatorial rule and become the means of justifying the regime's antinational and antimasses criminal acts.

This can be proven in various respects. First of all, this can be well shown by the fact that the gangsters of the DJP, the private party of Chon Tu-hwan--the cutthroat and the ringleader of fascist dictatorship--holds the majority of the National Assembly seats. The majority of the lawmakers of the National Assembly, which is being fabricated by the unprecedented mobilization of government authority and monetary influence, consists of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's right-hand minions, including those who have had military careers centered

around the 11th class graduates of the Korea Military Academy [KMA]; those who have rendered cooperation to traitor Chon Tu-hwan's rule while having connections with the Legislative Assembly--the fascist dictatorial organization formed after the 17 May outrage [military coup]; and those hailing from Kyongsang Province who have maintained personal relations with Chon Tu-hwan for a long time.

As for Kwon Ik-hyon, DJP chairman who already ran for the 12th general elections as a candidate for the national constituency [as heard], he was an 11th class graduate of the KMA like Chon Tu-hwan, was formerly a deputy chief of the intelligence bureau of the Defense Security Command, and is a Chon Tu-hwan's right-hand minion who can be said to be a standardbearer of the "reform-leading" force which has engaged in politics since the inauguration of the so-called Fifth Republic.

The following are also right-hand minions of Chon Tu-hwan: No Tae-u, Chon's right-hand man and chairman of the Seoul Olympics Organizing Committee who backed up the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial regime with arms while serving as the commander of the Capital Garrison Command and of the Defense Security Command; Yu Hak-song, former director of the National Security Planning Agency; So Chong-hwa, former home minister; and Kang Kyong-sik, who served as the chief presidential secretary general a while ago.

Given that persons like these hold the majority of the house seats, it is obvious that the 12th National Assembly will become the hand-maiden parliament of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial regime.

As long as the U.S. colonial rule continues and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime remains intact, no matter how many elections may be conducted, the nature of the National Assembly cannot be changed. Thus, an opposition party vice president has said that the National Assembly is but a dummy for maintaining power and a hand-maiden of the Executive Branch. It is not by chance that the magazine CHONGGYONG MUNHWA also has said that the allegation about the National Assembly being a hand-maiden of the Executive Branch is the prevailing one adding that such an allegation has become materialized and is a fait accompli now.

The new National Assembly cannot but be a hand-maiden parliament of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial regime. This is because the National Assembly has been served as the forum at which the DJP runs alone without relevant rivals.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring made the National Assembly a forum at which the ring could run alone without proper rivals by conducting unprecedentedly rigged and deceptive elections. This is aimed at justifying the fascist dictatorship and laying a foundation for long-term power.

Through the 12th government-patronized rigged and fraudulent elections, the Chon Tu-hwan ring helped the DJP hold the majority of house seats, thereby

becoming able to commit all kinds of treacherous acts against the country and the people to its heart's content, and to fabricate, as it pleases, evil laws aimed at long-term power and pass those laws without much difficulties.

It is crystal-clear that under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime, public opinion cannot be born. Thus, with the approach of the elections, the youths, students, and the patriotic masses of various strata strongly opposed the elections, branding the parliamentary elections themselves as merely formalities. They waged bold struggle calling for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorial regime and opposing the DJP, the private party of Chon Tu-hwan.

In conformity with the unanimous demands of the masses at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should declare the results of these elections, which were fabricated through irregular and deceptive ways, as null and void, and immediately step down from power.

Commentary Hits Election

SK160320 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
14 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 13 February the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced the so-called results of the 12th National Assembly election, which was conducted using unprecedented fraud, threat, and blackmail. According to this announcement, the DJP, the private party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, attained only (?150) seats, including those from the proportional representation system, despite the use of all sorts of violence, repression, trickery, fraud, and swindle, whereas the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], which was newly founded with democracy as its platform, attained 67 seats. This clearly shows the intensity of the people's opposition to the DJP, the private party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

As you know well, the 12th National Assembly election was not an election but an unprecedented political farce which was staged mobilizing government power, money, violence, fraud, and swindle.

In a bid to let the DJP candidates win victory in the election farce, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized more than 30,000 policemen and secret agents and deployed them at the polling places throughout the country to watch voters. It went so far as to directly threaten and blackmail voters to vote for the DJP candidates. It also mobilized chiefs of tongs and pans and, through them, distributed money and other goods to voters. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring conducted the so-called 12th National Assembly election through such fraudulent and illegal methods.

Not being satisfied with such methods, the Chon Tu-hwan ring went so far as to buy out members of the election management committee in a bid to fabricate the vote counting.

As was reported, on 12 February the Chon Tu-hwan ring went so far as to buy out members of the election management committee in a bid to fabricate the vote counting.

As was reported, on 12 February the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced that the election results would be made public by the morning of 13 February at the latest. However, finding that it was unable to fabricate the election results as smoothly as it wished, the Chon Tu-hwan ring postponed the announcement of the elections results until 1700 on 13 February. During these hours, it replaced ballots with votes for the DJP candidates.

On the evening of 12 February, the Chon Tu-hwan ring issued a special directive to secure votes for the DJP candidates and, at the same time, mobilized numerous gangsters and hooligans for violence.

This fact alone shows how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan ring was running wild to get the DJP candidates elected in the election.

In a nutshell, this election was not an election but a political farce designed to legalize the present military fascist rule. It was also part of the maneuvers to continue Chon Tu-hwan's one-man dictatorship.

There were many fraudulent elections in the past. However, there has been no such fraudulent election as the one perpetrated this time by the Chon Tu-hwan ring for the DJP one-party dictatorship. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's clamoring about the results of the election is a dirty trick to conceal the fraud of the 12th National Assembly election and a foolish act to realize its wild ambition for a long-term office.

Though the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to realize its wild ambition for long-term office by fabricating the results of the election, our masses will never recognize the results of the election.

As has been seen during the past 4 years, government by the DJP will bring only numerous misfortunes and suffering to our masses. Therefore, all people should not tolerate the crimes committed by the DJP, which is advancing along the road of fascism, war, and division, and should more vigorously wage the sacred struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime and to achieve democracy and national reunification.

Chondoist Party Comment

SK171220 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Talk by Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party]

[Text] The puppet traitors in South Korea are now misleading opinion, saying that the DJP, the private political party of dictator Chon Tu-hwan, won in the recent National Assembly election with overwhelming support, and are

raving at the same time that the election was a fair election without parallel in history. They are even saying that the South Korean people chose the DJP because they want absolute stability. This is a really shameless and absurd outburst!

The puppet National Assembly election was a deceptive farce designed to prolong puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's one-man dictatorial rule, and it was an undemocratic election of violence and irregularities which was monopolized by the DJP and in which all democratic and opposition forces were suppressed by guns and bayonets and all the power of the government and money was mobilized.

How can they say that the suppressive election, which was the worst the world had ever known and which was held in a situation comparable to martial law in which some 81,000 puppet police were mobilized, was a fair election, and how can they say that the DJP puppet ring won the election when it lost many votes compared to the 11th National Assembly election and when an opposition force like the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], which is newly founded with its axis composed of the figures calling for democracy, scored massive gains?

As for the so-called support in the election claimed by the DJP ring, it is literally preposterous. We clearly know that the people of all walks of life and youths and students in South Korea, knowing from the outset that this election would be another plot to ensure long-term power for the fascist dictator Chon Tu-hwan, vigorously waged an anti-DJP and antielection struggle, holding aloft such slogans as "Down With Fascist Dictatorship," "We Oppose DJP Dictatorship at All Costs," and "Do Not Give Even One Vote to DJP."

Even in a warlike environment in which a series of suppressive orders, such as an emergency alert and a special alert were issued, and a massive roundup was staged mobilizing armed police equipped with loaded guns, the South Korean people, youths, and students staged an unyielding struggle. We think this clearly showed how great their grievance was against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial rule and the DJP.

The result of the election also clearly shows how much the people reject the DJP, the private political party supporting traitor Chon Tu-hwan's one-man dictatorship and a treacherous party. The DJP ring suffered a crushing defeat even in an election characterized by monopoly and violence, whereas the candidates of the NKDP, which is supported by democratic figures, including Kim Taechung and Kim Yong-sam, won many seats, upsetting original expectations. This shows well how great are the moves of the South Korean people of all walks of life against fascist dictatorship and for democracy.

In fact, the result of the election has taken away from the Chon Tu-hwan military clique all prestige and justification to remain in power. The puppet traitors, who are rejected by the people, should frankly admit their defeat and step down from power which they snatched with guns and bayonets.

The South Korean people do not intend to tolerate the dictatorial rule of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP and this is their consistent will and demand. I am convinced that, although the Chon Tu-hwan ring fabricated the elections with guns and bayonets in the recent election, it will never be able to escape the people's stern trail for its treacherous crime against the nation.

The united strength of the people is more powerful than the fascist guns and bayonets. This has again been demonstrated by the result of the recent puppet National Assembly election and the struggle against the election in South Korea.

I take this opportunity to warmly call upon all Chondoist believers in South Korea to rise up resolutely in a pannational struggle, in a concerted struggle with the people of all walks of life to crush the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's plot for long-term power, to terminate military fascist dictatorial rule, and to realize the independence and democracy of South Korean society and the reunification of the country.

16 February 1985, Pyongyang

CSO: 4110/096

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER COMMENT ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Daily Flays Chon's Remarks

SK120359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--Traitor Chon Tu-hwan revealed his criminal intention to trump up "election" returns by violence and swindle when he issued a repressive order at the Cheju "provincial government" during his so-called "New Year inspection," blaring that all the "illegalities" impeding "fair elections" must be strictly controlled and be "sternly dealt with" even after the "elections," declares NODONG SINMUN February 12.

The author of the commentary says:

The threat and blackmail of the puppet once again stripped naked the robber-like nature of the military hoodligan captive to desire for long-term office and the ugly color of his past master at swindle and violence.

The "National Assembly elections" for consolidating the foothold of traitor Chon Tu-hwan for his long-term office are no more than a political burlesque and another round of power robbery committed under the veil of "elections."

Worse still, to hold "elections" amidst the massive "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises that continue day and night, involving huge armed forces, is a hither-to unknown anti-democratic violence for threatening and fooling people.

Having taken all necessary measures for a wholesale rigging in voting and ballot counting, traitor Chon Tu-hwan cried that day that everyone "must passively submit" to the "results of voting, the judgment of the people." But the results are not to be decided by the "voting" on the "election day." The South Korean people passed a judgment on him long ago. The people of all strata unanimously rejected the Chon Tu-hwan group's drama of "National Assembly elections," branding them as fraudulent and violent elections, degenerated elections, which would be of no consequence.

The "elections" rigged by the Chon Tu-hwan group through swindle, crushing the will of the South Korean people with the bayonet, are not worth being called elections.

Election Said Meaningless

SK121128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today sarcastically brands the puppet National Assembly "elections" in South Korea as "fair elections" under the sway of fascism.

Pointing out that the puppets made a wholesale round-up across South Korea by mobilizing all the repressive forces and arrested many students to harshly punish them and persecuted and suppressed politicians with the "elections" at hand, it says:

South Korea has turned into a theater of unprecedented fascist rowdiness on the threshold of the "elections." Under these horrifying circumstances the people and the democratic forces are shedding blood under the fascist club, far from exercising their power. Only the hooligans of the "Democratic Justice Party" are strutting about with the backing of power.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan seeks to make the puppet National Assembly a foothold for his long-term office by rigging the "landslide" of the "Democratic Justice Party" in the "elections."

His clique's trumpeting about "fair elections" is nothing but an artifice to put the garb of "people's will" on their unrivalled "election" farce and mislead public opinion.

The "elections" in the graveyard of people's freedom and democracy are, in fact, a burlesque of little consequence.

The South Korean people of all strata branded the "elections" long ago as fraudulent and depraved "elections" in which the one-party show of the "Democratic Justice Party" was a fait accompli and declared that the "elections" to be held under the present dictatorial system would be "meaningless."

RPR Spokesman

SK180408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--The spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in a statement on February 13 said that his party did not recognize the puppet National Assembly "elections" staged by the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors but declared their "returns" invalid, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification".

Branding the "elections" as an exercise of unprecedented "government" violence, a swindle run through with irregularities and a sheerly illegal act, the statement notes:

Availing itself of the "elections" held at a time when the tension between the North and the South had been brought to the highest pitch by the maddening "Team Spirit 85" war exercises for northward invasion, the Chon Tu-hwan group intended to consolidate the foothold for remaining in power indefinitely under the veil of democracy and strengthen the U.S. imperialist colonial fascist rule. But this was no more than a dream.

The "elections" clearly showed that all the people were opposed to the dictatorial "regime" of the "Democratic Justice Party" and desirous of democracy against fascism.

It is the invariable resolution and unshakable will of our people to destroy the colonial fascist rule and establish an independent democratic government at any cost through a fierce anti-U.S., anti-fascist national-salvation sacred struggle on this land bearing a deep-rooted grudges against the Chon Tu-hwan murderers.

The fascist elements must look straight at the realities and step down from power.

Rally Before Elections

SK140407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--On February 12 when the puppet National Assembly "elections" were held in South Korea, inhabitants in Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, locked up a hooligan holding the post of company commander of the "Homeland Defense Reserve Forces" in an office room of a polling station in Sinjong-dong, Ulsan, and staged a street demonstration, enraged at the fact that he showed up there and schemed to cast bogus votes, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Girl students of Cheju University scattered hundreds of leaflets opposing the "Democratic Justice Party", shouting "We denounce the 'DJP' dictatorial 'regime'" when a candidate of the "DJP" began to speak at a campaign speech meeting held at Kwangyang Primary School in Cheju City on February 9.

The girl students' struggle frustrated the campaign speeches of "DJP" men.

Girl students also distributed to various organs in Cheju City more than 1,000 copies of printed material expressing their "stand on the 'elections'" and denouncing the "Democratic Justice Party."

According to another report, the South Korean fascist clique detained or inflicted various penalties upon 590 people on charges of "crimes against the elections" as of 3 p.m., February 12.

KCNA Hits Chon's Crackdown

SK190015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2347 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique took up full-scale investigations on February 14 on more than 750 "election offenders" against whom the puppet prosecution and police had secretly collected information around the "National Assembly elections," according to a radio report from Seoul. The standards of their punishment will reportedly be confirmed by the 20th.

The puppets threaten that the "election offenders" found later would be treated by the same standards.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique intends to bar the activities of the dissidents by severely penalizing the "election offenders" whom it had shadowed by planting secret agents everywhere.

KSDP Denounces South Elections

SK180815 Pyongyang KC NA in English 0810 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, in his talk on February 16 denounced the puppet National Assembly "elections" held in South Korea on February 12 as a shameless political swindle.

Recalling that when the "election returns" were published, the spokesman of the "Democratic Justice Party" of South Korea described the "elections" as "fair elections never seen in history", claiming that many candidates of the "Democratic Justice Party" had been "elected" with "active support of the people," he said:

As unanimously pointed out by the South Korean people of all strata, the "Democratic Justice Party" held the "elections," unrivalled, by invoking "government" power yet it is advertising them as legitimate elections, and it labels them as "fair elections" after augmenting its "votes" by swindle. One is simply struck dumb at this shamelessness.

In the violent "election" rigging unprecedented in history the "Democratic Justice Party" was urged by its filthy desire to lay a political foothold for the long-term office of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, its boss, through it.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must frankly admit their defeat and step down from the traitorous "power" estranged from the people, following the judgment by the South Korean people, instead of foolishly dreaming of long-term office.

Chondoist Party Comment

SK180011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0002 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, on February 16 issued a talk denouncing the South Korean puppets' publication of the "returns" of "National Assembly elections."

The South Korean puppets, he notes, are now spreading the lie that the "Democratic Justice Party," the private party of Chon Tu-hwan the dictator, won a "victory" in the "National Assembly elections" by winning an "overwhelming support" and are claiming that the "elections" were "fair elections never seen in history."

The puppet National Assembly "elections" were from the beginning a humbug for prolonging the one-man dictatorship of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and undemocratic violent and fraudulent "elections" in which the "Democratic Justice Party" bossed the show with the total mobilization of power and money, all the democratic and opposition forces suppressed by the bayonet.

The "Democratic Justice Party" band contends that it won something like "support" in the "elections." But this is the height of sarcasm.

To tell the truth, the results of the "elections" left the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique without any justification or face to stay in "power" any longer.

The puppets forsaken by the people must step down from power seized at the point of the bayonet, frankly admitting their setback.

CSO: 4100/225

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MEDIA EXPOSE SUPPRESSION OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK140821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--The Romanian paper SCINTEIA February 9 exposed the puppet clique's fascist suppression, saying that Kim Tae-chung, upon his return to South Korea two years after he was banished to the United States, was put under house arrest by the South Korean puppets.

Other Romanian papers SCINTEIA TINERETULUI and ROMANIA LIBERA also reported this on February 9.

Romanian television February 8, screening pictures showing Kim Tae-chung being taken to his house from an airport by the puppet police and many students being attacked by the tear-gas firing police for their concern for Kim Tae-chung, exposed the brutal suppression of Kim Tae-chung by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The Tanzanian paper DAILY NEWS february 9 reported in detail that the South Korean fascist clique let loose many puppet police in the brutal suppression of Kim Tae-chung and his companions, and Tanzania Radio February 8 also reported this.

The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG February 8 said that after Kim Tae-chung expressed his will to return to South Korea the South Korean puppets threatened him, obstructing his return to South Korea in every way.

This was reported by Hungarian television February 7, the Hungarian papers MAGYAR NEMZET, DAILY NEWS and NEPSZAVA February 8.

The British paper THE TIMES, the Portuguese paper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, the Swiss papers DER BUND and NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG and the Finnish paper HELSINGIN SANOMAT carried articles exposing the suppressive steps taken by the South Korean puppet clique in connection with Kim Tae-chung's return to South Korea respectively on February 5, 6 and 7.

CSO: 4100/225

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON KIM TAE-CHUNG INCIDENT

U.S. Papers Comment

SK131529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--THE NEW YORK TIMES in a editorial recalled that Kim Tae-chung who returned to South Korea on February 8 was carried home, forced to separate from Americans, his companions, at the airport by the puppet police and stressed that the South Korean military "regime" committed again such outrages in the face of the world, according to an AP report.

The paper demanded the South Korean puppets to apologize for their assault at the airport and give up suppression and persecution of Kim Tae-chung.

WASHINGTON POST February 11 in its editorial recalled the assault on Kim Tae-chung and said violence and intrigues were employed in South Korean society to bar the normal and peaceful social activities of the opposition figures.

Soviet Paper Comment

SK131128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA February 10 carried an article headlined "Incident at Seoul Airport" exposing and condemning the outrages the South Korean puppet clique committed at an airport on Kim Tae-chung upon his return to Seoul from the United States.

Noting that before Kim Tae-chung's return to South Korea Washington and Seoul hatched a plot, the paper says:

But a "guarantee" of Washington proved to be false and Kim Tae-chung was roughed up and threatened when he alighted from an airplane.

A gangle of fierce hooligans, Chon Tu-hwan's underlings, committed outrages on four Americans including two U.S. Congressmen when they tried to protect Kim Tae-chung. The violence of Seoul-style "democracy" ended with house arrest of Kim Tae-chung.

CSO: 4100/225

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VPRP ON KIM CHONG-IL'S LOVE FOR SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

SK180130 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
16 Feb 85

[Roundtable talk on Kim Chong-il]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified moderator] As has been noted before, all the activities of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have been filled with warm love for the people. His warm love for the people has been shown as concern and solicitude for our people. We can explain this from various angles. First of all, we can cite the instances of his noble intent to give joy to our people by reunifying the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date and of his efforts dedicated to achieve this end. Commentator Kim has visited North Korea. So, would you explain first?

[Commentator Kim] During my sojourn in North Korea, I heard that Comrade Kim Chong-il [title as heard] had always shown solicitude for the people. On his birthday several years ago, learning that his subordinates planned to greet this day, he told them to stop doing so and ran state affairs for the whole day.

[Moderator] I am moved by the noble trait of the comrade leader who has always been concerned for the fatherland's reunification and has shown solicitude for our people.

[Announcer Sin Se-yon] When our RPR delegation visited Hyesan, the dear comrade leader met with our delegation. At this meeting, Mt Paektu became the topic of conversation. He said: I frequently climb Mt Paektu and look to the south. Whenever I look to the south, it seems like I am taking a birds-eye and distant view of Mt Halra and that the faces of the South Korean people are pictured in my mind. Every phrase of his remarks reflects his warm compassion and love for our people.

[Moderator] We can cite many instances of warm and special love shown by the dear comrade leader for our people. We can see this well when we examine his concern and solicitude for those who went to North Korea.

[Kim] That is right. As is well known, there are many people from South Korea in North Korea. Many people who wanted to live under the rule of General

Kim Il-song went to North Korea shortly after liberation and during and after the Korean war. They include the broad strata of people, including workers, peasants, professors, scholars, and artists. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taken good care of them. Their sons and daughters have become professors, scholars, cadre members, and deputies after graduating from colleges.

The dear comrade leader's kind solicitude for our South Korean people has been shown by his good care of fishermen who went to North Korea after suffering wrecks while catching fish on sea. He has helped provide the best lodging and food for those fishermen who went to North Korea. He has carefully shown solicitude in helping those who were sick receive medical treatment and those who greeted their birthdays attend birthday parties.

[Announcer Sin] We can cite many similar instances. While visiting Hysean, our RPR delegation unexpectedly met with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [title as heard]. After asking members of our delegation if they suffered any inconveniences during their sojourn in North Korea, he learned that they failed to climb Mt Paektu because of heavy snow. Saying that, if one wanted to know our country, he should, above all, know Mt Paektu. The dear comrade leader asked local youths to guide them along a snow-covered long path leading to Mt Paektu. Indeed, this is beyond imagination. His remarks that, whenever he climbed Mt Paektu, he thought of the South Korean people--a remark which we noted previously--were made on this occasion.

[Moderator] We have just received an essay from a certain Kang living in Sokcho in Kangwon Province. Would you read it, Miss Sin Se-yon?

[Sin] Certainly. In February every year, my father has told us an important story. This year, too, he retold the story, noting that February arrived so soon.

A few years ago my father was rescued by North Korean brethren from the verge of death after unexpectedly suffering a wreck on sea. As a result of this, he stayed in North Korea for a while with his fellow fishermen. His sojourn in North Korea holds a significance for him, which he cannot forget. For the first time in his life, my father received humane treatment and witnessed things that caused him to shed tears of excitement. He entered a restaurant one morning as usual and saw an unexpected scene--there was a large table laden with various foods, including a cup on which the words "Happy 60th Birthday" were written. My father was perplexed, doubting his eyes and thinking he must have come to the wrong place. Taking my father's hand, a guide said: Father, today is your birthday. We have prepared a 60th birthday table because the dear Mr Kim Chong-il, who had the good understanding of those fishermen who had gone to North Korea, told him to celebrate his 60th birthday after learning that, among these fishermen, an old man would greet his 60th birthday. This was an unexpected event for my father.

A long time has passed since then. Everytime my father has greeted February, he has shed the tears of excitement, saying that he will not forget that great

benevolence until soil is sprinkled in his eyes. My father told his sons and daughters to exert a sincere effort to achieve the sacred cause of reunifying the national territory to fulfill the intent of the leader Kim Chong-il, saying that it is the duty of man to return kindness.

[Moderator] I extend deep thanks to Mr Kang in Sokcho for sending in an essay. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has always thought of our people, has shown special solicitude for our people struggling to achieve the independence and democratization of society and the country's reunification. Is anyone interested in explaining this?

[Kim] He has shown special concern for those who have carried out activities to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. The people of all walks of life as well as our RPR members have waged the anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle. Showing concern for this struggle, Comrade Kim Chong-il has highly praised everyone who has joined this struggle, regardless of political views and religious belief. He has a good understanding of their sufferings.

[Sin] I recently recieved a book entitled, "The Image of the Great Man of the Present Age" from a friend who has returned from Japan. The following is the content of this book: It was the spring of 1960 when the dear comrade leader attended the Pyongyang Namsan High School and when the 19 April incident occurred. As is well known, at that time, the antigovernment struggle of the people of all walks of life was staged fiercely everyday in this land to oppose Syngman Rhee's dictatorial rule. The dear comrade leader daily informed his fellow students of news from South Korea. The comrade leader heard that Miss Kim Yong-suk, a student of Hansong Girls' High School in Seoul, was killed in the incident. Hearing this news, he refused to eat and sleep. Having gone to school early in the morning, he urged all the students of the school to register the name of Miss Kim Yong-suk, a heroic girl of Seoul, in the list of students of the Namsan High School. He then asked teachers to call the name of Miss Kim Yong-suk when they called the roll of students. As a result, the name of Miss Kim Yong-suk has been called in school as if she were alive.

[Moderator] Indeed, this is a blessed story. Songs, poems, and films have been produced in North Korea today, praising our people struggling to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. Now, let us appreciate the theme song of a film entitled "On the Way to an Execution Ground," which depicts the warriors of the 19 April incident.

The relieve goods sent with sincerity to our flood-stricken people last year warmly reflected the great benevolence always shown by the great leader and the dear comrade leader for our people. North Korea's delivery of relief goods for the flood-stricken people was a great national festive event in which the great love of General Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il for fellowcountrymen reached this land in a practical manner for the first time.

[Kim] That is right. This was the first festive event in nearly 40 years since the division of the people. When we recall that time, we are moved to tears. According to the remarks of reporters who visited Inchon port to cover the delivery of relief goods, the dear comrade leader gave energetic guidance to help the noble intent and love of General Kim Il-song for the South Korean people reach our flood-stricken people at the earliest possible date. He told those personnel concerned who were to participate in the Panmunjom talks for the delivery of relief goods to see that talks were successful without fail so that relief goods from North Korea could reach the flood-stricken people in south Korea. He also gave cordial teaching to them, telling them to correctly show North Korea's humanitarian stand based on love for fellow countrymen. At the same time, he gave concerted guidance to help successfully complete the preparations and transport of relief goods on the best level within the shortest period. Thanks to his careful consideration, vast quantities of relief goods reached our flood-stricken people in a timely manner.

[Sin] Because of this, the peoples of other countries as well as our people were struck with admiration, saying that the event was the first such instance in the history of relief work in the world. Looking at relief goods from North Korea, a reporter of the Japanese daily MAINICHI said: The preparation of such vast quantities of relief goods in a short time is the first such instance in the history of relief work in the world. This well shows that the guiding system of Secretary Kim Chong-il is very superior. A reporter from a certain newspaper office in Seoul who was aboard the North Korean cargo ship "Yonbunjin-ho" at Pukpyong port took a picture of the portrait of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, which was respectfully posted in this cargo ship, made copies of this picture and showed it to his relatives and friends. Looking at the portrait of Secretary Kim Chong-il, an old man said that the secretary had attracted the minds of the people. He then cried, saying that as a man of morality, he had shown kind solicitude for our South Korean compatriots.

[Kim] I visited flood-stricken people in Songdong and Mapo districts in Seoul and saw them excited upon receiving relief goods from North Korea. They extended tanks to General Kim Il-song and the leader, Mr Kim Chong-il, greatly appreciating their kindness and shedding warm tears.

[Moderator] How excitedly they expressed their feelings of thanks! I believe that our people's feeling of thanks to the great leader and the dear comrade leader for having always thought of them, and our people's desire to live in their bosoms will be unanimous. A certain woman named Pak in Songbuk district, Seoul, expressed her feelings of admiration for the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

[Kim] Madame Pak spoke while in tears. How can we return the kindness shown by the general and the leader?

[Sin] I have the same feeling as that of Madame Pak. We should give joy to the general and the leader by quickly achieving the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification.

[Moderator] You have all made useful comments. People say that the mightiest strength in the world is the might of love. No matter how many long years of division may pass, the blood ties of the people will be linked to the area across the truce line as long as the great leader's benevolent bosom and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's noble and warm love exist, and the might of this great love will fulfill the desire for reunification sooner or later.

It is time to close. Thank you very much for your useful comments.

CSO: 4110/096

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE REVERE KIM CHONG-IL

SK160343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Feb (KCNA)--People from all walks of life in South Korea are expressing deep respect and reverence for dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

An intellectual surnamed Kim in Pusan had this to say:

Thanks to the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, the chuche idea is adding lustre to the highest peak of the history of human thought. He made this idea a well-systematized philosophical idea and guiding idea of the era.

Speaking at a meeting called "Evening of reading" organized by youth and students in Pusan, a young man surnamed Kang gave impressions he got while studying "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il. This treatise, the speaker stressed, is an encyclopedia, in which he with his rare wisdom explained how man should carve out his destiny and how the people should develop social history.

A peasant named Choe Chong-po expressed his deep envy at the loving care and solicitude shown by Comrade Kim Chong-il for the peasantry in the North, emphasizing that in the North bumper crops are reaped every year thanks to the excellent politics of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il and has chuche-oriented agricultural policy.

A flood-sufferer surnamed Pak in Kangdong district, Seoul, deeply excited upon receiving relief goods sent by the North, said that General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il are the benefactors who saved our lives and tender-hearted leaders, and shouted at the top of his voice "Long live General Kim Il-song" and "long live the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il."

A professor surnamed Choe at a university institute in Seoul said:

The whole international community grandly celebrates the birthday of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il as a most auspicious day of mankind. Indeed, dear

Mr Kim Chong-il is a peerlessly great man and an outstanding person who is highly praised as a leader of the world.

A student surnamed Kim, member of a group for the study of the chuche idea of a university in Seoul, said:

The dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il is a peerlessly great man who is well versed in idea, theory and art of leadership and a distinguished genius possessed of a wide-range knowledge and noble virtues. As our nation has an heir to the general's revolutionary cause in the person of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, the future of our nation is brighter.

A professor surnamed Choe at the PUsan University stressed:

The good health and long life of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il promises the freedom and liberation of the people and the country's reunification and firmly guarantees the eternal prosperity of the reunified country.

CSO: 4100/225

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MESSAGES DENOUNCE 'TEAM SPIRIT-85' EXERCISE

SK140827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)---Solidarity messages came from the secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Transport Workers, the president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Lao Committee for Supporting Korean's reunification, the secretary in charge of Society and Law of the Central Council of the National Union of Workers of Angola and the acting general secretary of the Ethiopian National Committee of Peace, Friendship and Solidarity to their counterparts of our country in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The messages stressed that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal is a challenge to the desire of the Korean people for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and an act obstructing the North-South economic talks and talks between Red Cross organizations of the North and South.

They expressed full support to the new proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea including tripartite talks proposal for averting the danger of a nuclear war in Korea and for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

They strongly demanded the immediate termination of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and all their means of war including nuclear weapons from South Korea.

CSO: 4100/225

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUED COMMENT ON 'TEAM SPIRIT 85'

Foreign Media Comment

SK190019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2301 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--The Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI January 24 branded the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal staged by the United States and South Korea as a wanton violation of the Korean armistice agreement and a dangerous military provocation extremely heightening tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The Democratic Yemeni paper ARBATTASHARA OUKTOOBUR January 29 in a commentary pointed out that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have ceaselessly committed military provocations against the North on the ground and in the sea and sky.

It said:

In this connection people's Korea demands the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to put an immediate end to their provocative "Team Spirit 85" and stop all acts increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Peaceful initiatives and efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK are now fully supported and welcomed by the world peace-loving people since they are against the aggressive policy of the imperialists and for ensuring security on the Korean peninsula.

Radio Aden aired a similar report on January 29.

The Algerian paper AL CHAAB January 23 said the "Team Spirit 85" is a main factor which scuttled the peaceful North-South economic talks in Korea.

The paper pungently denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for their provocative "Team Spirit 85" against the Korean people's efforts for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Afghan Radio January 26 exposed the aggressive purpose of the "Team Spirit."

The Finnish paper HAMEEN YHTEISTYO January 24 reported the KCNA statement which hit at the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal.

Socialist Media Comment

SK190341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU February 1 carried an article titled "Denounce 'Team Spirit 85'", which said: The joint military exercises involving the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army more than 200,000 strong, "B 52" strategic bombers, warships equipped with nuclear weapons and the "Green Berets" unit bear an aggressive nature in the true sense of the words.

Another Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI January 30 also carried an article denouncing the game.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO and other Bulgarian central papers February 2 pointed out that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique hurled huge aggression forces into the military rehearsal.

The Mongolian papers KHEDELMER January 31 and ULANBAATORYN MEDEE February 2, branding the "Team Spirit 85" as a move for the provocation of a nuclear war against the DPRK, pointed out that the world peaceloving people and the Mongolian people were denouncing the war exercises.

The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG February 2 noted that the "Team Spirit 85" was a challenge to the socialist countries.

The joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique came under fire in the Hungarian papers MAGYAR HIRLAP, DAILY NEWS and ESTI HIRLAP February 2 and radio February 1, the Cuban papers GRANMA and LOS TRABAJADORES February 2 and the MONTSAME NEWS AGENCY of Mongolia February 2.

The Romanian papers SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI February 2 reported the statement of the spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in the DPRK denouncing the war exercises.

Foreign Groups Denunciations

SK180808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--The Liaison Committee of the Pacific Region for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in its statement on February 1 bitterly denounced the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The statement demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets promptly stop all their aggressive and criminal military provocations and accede at an early date to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The National Union of Students of France in its statement on February 2 said: We cannot but express deep apprehensions as to the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises being staged by the United States and South Korea against the DPRK. Their provocative war exercises will only bring the North-South dialogue to a rupture and create a strained atmosphere.

Dominik Opigo Barick, chief editor of the Ugandan paper UGANDA TIMES, in his statement on January 28 said:

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises and unceasing military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are an outrageous challenge to all the Korean people and world people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

We sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula, running wild in the moves for the provocation of a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces must stop the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises at once and withdraw from South Korea with all their lethal weapons.

CSO: 4100/225

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN JOURNALIST, FRIENDS PRAISE JUNIOR KIM

SK170835 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korean 0300 GMT
16 Feb 85

[Text] Mr Yi, a journalist in Chung-ku, Seoul, highly praised Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of the nation, as a brilliant guiding sun of the times.

This report was sent by the RPR Kwangju municipal committee. According to the report, Mr Yi met his university alumni, who shared an identical view, when he went to Kwangju on assignment at the end of January. While talking about their thoughts, they raised the question of the leader. Their discussion was focused on praising the dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At the meeting, Mr Yi told his friends: In the history of world politics, there have been many leaders who possessed outstanding organizational ability, were good theoreticians, and great men who were said to be well versed in economic, technological, and diplomatic affairs. The leaders in this category cannot be said to be genuine leaders. A perfect leader should, first of all, be a genius in terms of theory and should be versatile in all sectors, including politics, economy, education, culture, and military. In addition, he should possess a spirit of endlessly loving man and enjoy infinite trust from the masses. Just like President Kim Il-song, Secretary Kim Chong-il is a model of an outstanding leader who perfectly personifies all traits and dispositions which a leader [yongdoja] should possess.

Secretary Kim Chong-il penetrates the direction of the advance of history and maps out strategy with his perspicacity and leads everything to success through his distinguished guiding ability and strong practical ability.

Also, Secretary Kim Chong-il has personified lofty virtue with his peerlessly fine personality.

After talking about the great achievements which the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has attained while brilliantly marking the history of mankind and national history and about the impressive fact that, in the midst of his endlessly noble love, the happy life of the masses in the North is being brought into fuller blossom, Mr Yi went on to say: Secretary Kim Chong-il is indeed a

guide [hyangdoja] of the world who the masses want and the times seek. The world's attention is being paid to him. Upholding Secretary Kim Chong-il as the sagacious guide is the pride of the nation and the glory of the times. Secretary Kim Chong-il is a resplendent guiding sun which rose up in the orient in the 20th century. His lofty name will shine forever as a resplendent guiding sun in the 21st century as well as in the 20th century.

Mr Yi and his friends reportedly expressed their sentiments of boundless reverence for Comrade Kim Chong-il, a sagacious guide of the nation, and firmly promised to significantly celebrate 16 February, his birthday.

CSO: 4110/096

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH DENOUNCED FOR 'RACKETS' OVER CAPTURED BOATS

SK170737 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] The South Korean military fascist clique is maliciously clinging to anticommunist rackets in connection with the fact that South Korean ships No 12 "Kwangnam-ho" and No 2 "Tongju-ho," which illegally infiltrated into our side's territorial waters in the West Sea, were captured by KPA naval patrol boats on 5 February.

The No 12 "Kwangnam-ho" and No 2 "Tongju-ho" were ships captured in accordance with out self-defense measure because they failed to respond to a signal to stop by KPA naval patrol boats after illegally infiltrating into the territorial waters of our side while catching fish, and tried to escape.

In the course of the initial investigation, the owners, captains, and crewmen of these ships have already frankly confessed that they illegally infiltrated into the territorial waters of our side and have made petition for lenient treatment.

This notwithstanding, the military fascist clique is foolishly attempting to incite distrust of the northern half of the republic among the people by distorting as if we had kidnapped South Korean ships on the open sea and by kicking up fanatical anti-republic rackets. These maneuvers, of course, can convince no one.

Whenever South Korean ships have illegally infiltrated into the territorial waters of our side and have been abducted, the puppet clique has kicked up anticommunist rackets. This is its stereotyped method. When the South Korean ships Nos 6 and 7 "Haehwang-ho" illegally infiltrated into the territorial waters of the republic, the puppet clique also stirred up anticommunist rows and conducted groundless propaganda of intrigue, saying we brainwashed the South Korean fishermen to use them for a certain purpose. When the No 2 "Namjin-ho" case took place, the clique ran wild to shift responsibility for the case onto us, babbling about forcible abduction to the North.

In August 1981, shortly after we sent back a South Korean ship which had illegally infiltrated into the territorial waters of the republic, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique held a political burlesque, called a meeting

of fishermen to pledge a safe fish catch in Sokcho and kicked up anticommunist rackets, clamoring that someone should stop the act of kidnapping fishermen.

However, the fascist clique could not achieve its treacherous purpose with any last-ditch maneuvers.

Proceeding from a stand embodying compatriotic love and humanitarianism, our side has always warmly treated South Korean fishermen and has taken measures to send them back to their homes.

This time, too, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is distorting the stark facts and premeditatedly stirring up anticommunist commotions by making an issue of ships which illegally infiltrated into the territorial waters of our side. This exposes to the whole world that it is a group of splittists without even an ounce of conscience and a group of sordid fascist hooligans.

CSO: 4110/096

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOUTH'S COMBAT POLICEMAN DESERTS--Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--A combat policeman surnamed Yi of the Pukman police sub-station in Ulrung County, North Kyongsang Province, broke into the arsenal and deserted from the barracks carrying a rifle and 220 rounds of ammunition with him on February 19, according to a radio report from Seoul. While deserting from the barracks, he shot dead the chief guard Are. Dismayed at this incident, the fascist clique is running wild to arrest him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2328 GMT 11 Feb 85 SK]

JAPANESE SAILORS ON 'PIRATIC ACTS'--Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--Crewmen of the Japanese ships "Daisei Maru NO 8", "Chinyua Maru" and "Midaka Maru No 1" held a meeting at Wonsan port on February 12 in denunciation of the South Korean puppets for having tried to kidnap our fishing boats "Chungsong No 524-1" and "Chungsong No 524-2" belonging to the May 24 Export Fishery Station. Addressing the meeting, the master of the ship "Chinyua Maru" said: Intolerable are criminal acts of the South Korean puppet pirates against peaceful fishing boats of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The piratic acts of the puppets are an unbearable insult to the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world and barbarous acts trampling underfoot the honest conscience of mankind and humanitarian desire. The master of the "Midaka Maru No 1" stressed that the South Korean puppet clique must apologize to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its crime and severely punish criminals involved in it. A joint statement adopted at the meeting points out that with no sophistry can the South Korean puppets cover up the truth of their piratic acts or shirk their responsibility for them. If the puppets persist in their brutal piratic acts, they will be unable to escape a deserving punishment, stresses the statement. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 14 Feb 85 SK]

DEMOCRATIC MAGAZINES SEIZED--Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on February 13 seized all the 3,000 copies of the January issue of DEMOCRACY AND UNIFICATION, the magazine published by the National Congress for Democracy and Unification, an anti-fascist organization, according to a report from Seoul. The organization had requested two printing houses in Seoul to print the magazine. The fascist clique seized the magazine through the police just before its delivery after printing, complaining that it contained something "problematic." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 18 Feb 85 SK]

NORWEGIAN SOLIDARITY MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a solidarity message from the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway. The message dated January 30 reads: The Socialist Left Party of Norway extends greetings to your party on the first anniversary of the publication of the proposal for tripartite talks. We consider that the proposal for the tripartite talks involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and South Korea indicates a realistic way to preserve peace in Korea and reasonably solve the Korean question. We express regret at the fact that the United States fails to take a serious view of the tripartite talks. We reaffirm our support to the proposal for tripartite talks made public on January 10 last year at a joint conference of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. We also demand a halt to the massive U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises expected shortly on the Korean peninsula and to the actions going against a peaceful development of the situation in Asia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2341 GMT 18 Feb 85 SK]

U.S. POLICY TOWARD KOREA--Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--The Bulgarian paper NARODNA ARMIYA January 25 in a commentary exposed the U.S. imperialists' aggressive Asian strategy and the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military ties. Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists continue bringing mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons into South Korea, the paper said that South Korea now comes first in the density of the deployment of armed forces in the Asian region. Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea in November 1983 was a trip for knocking into shape a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, it said. The Mongolian paper ULAAN on January 16 exposed the U.S. imperialists' ever undisguised arms buildup and moves to frame up the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance. The paper pointed out that the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military ties are becoming ever more dangerous. The GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND January 16 pointed to the U.S. imperialists' shipment of new nuclear weapons called "backpack nuke" into South Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2333 GMT 18 Feb 85 SK]

JAPANESE ON S. POLITICAL PRISONERS--Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--A meeting was held in Osaka, Japan, on February 1 to sternly denounce the death sentence passed on Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea and demand an immediate release of all the political prisoners. It was sponsored by "The Society for Saving Kang Chong-kon," "The Osaka Society for Rescuing Japan-resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," "The Society of Families for Rescuing Japan-resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" and "The Kansai Center for Saving South Korean Political Prisoners". At the meeting Rev Satoshi Koda called for fighting for an immediate release of Kim Yon-chu and all other political prisoners by expanding the rescue movement on a larger scale. Speeches were made by Sadao Wada, socialist member of the House of Representatives, and Yoshie Katsuma, representative of the Japan-Korea joint struggle committee. The attendants at the meeting marched from the meeting place to the South Korean puppet consulate to express their protest. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 19 Feb 85 SK]

COMMENT ON BOAT INCIDENT--Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique are raising a clamorous anti-communist racket in connection with the apprehension of the South Korean boats "Kwangnam No 12" and "Tongju No 2" by a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army after their illegal intrusion into the waters of our side on the West Sea on February 5. The owners, skipper and crewmen of the boats in the first investigations frankly confessed to their illegal intrusion into the waters of our side and petitioned for their lenient treatment. This notwithstanding, the military fascist clique are distorting facts to make it appear that we "kidnapped" the South Korean boats in the high seas and kicking up a frantic anti-DPRK row in a foolish effort to sow a distrust in the northern half of Korea among the South Korean people. But this can convince no one. It is an old game of the puppet clique to launch into an anti-communist campaign each time South Korean boats are apprehended after illegally intruding into the waters of our side. With no desperate attempt, however, can the fascist clique obtain their traitorous purpose. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 19 Feb 85 SK]

U.S.-TROOP WITHDRAWAL--New Delhi, 12 Feb (KCNA)--The Asian and Pacific Regional Trade Union conference for peace and disarmament held here on February 8 discussed the problem of converting the Indian and Pacific oceans into peace zones and adopted a relevant statement. Pointing to the Korean question, it holds that the "Team Spirit 85" military rehearsal threatening peace and security in Asia and the world must be stopped and the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their nuclear weapons. It expresses support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 13 Feb 85 SK]

JAPAN'S POLICY ON NORTH VISITORS--Tokyo (YONHAP)--A ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Friday that Japanese Government policy on exchanges with North Korea remains unchanged and, therefore, North Korean officials will not be permitted to engage in political activity in Japan. The director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, Koto Toshio, was commenting on Wednesday's remarks by Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, who said Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya told him Kim Ki-nam, the editor in chief of North Korea's party organ (NODONG SHINMUN), and his delegation would be free to engage in political activity if they visited Japan. Yanagiya said Thursday that issuing entry visas is the business of the Justice Ministry, denying that he had made any such remarks as claimed by Ishibashi. The North Korean delegation has rejected a Japan Socialist Party invitation to visit Japan, citing the Japanese Government's condition that they must not engage in political activities while in Japan. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

KIM TAE-CHUNG ON ELECTION--On 14 February, Mr Kim Tae-chung, now under house arrest, met a REUTER reporter and expressed satisfaction with the fact that the New Korean Democratic Party received more votes than expected in the recent election. He said: I hope that the government will learn a lesson from the recent election. Otherwise, it will pay and stability will not be achieved. Also, students and labor union members will stage more demonstrations. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 17 Feb 85 SK]

S. KOREA/ POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM DAE-JUNG INTERVIEWED BY FRG NEWSWEEKLY BEFORE RETURN

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 4 Feb 85 pp 131-136

[Interview with opposition leader Kim Dae-jung conducted by SPIEGEL editors Heinz P. Lohfeldt and Wulf Kuester at Springfield, Virginia, date not indicated]

[Text] Kim Dae-jung has spent the major part of his political career in prison, under house arrest or in exile, while his country was being ruled by various dictators. In the early 1960's the charismatic entrepreneur turned politician. In 1971, when the last more or less free presidential elections were held, he was defeated only barely by dictator Park Chung-hee. Kim went into exile, but even there was not safe from Park, who had him kidnapped in Tokyo and abducted to Seoul. In 1979 Park was assassinated. Kim was released from prison and was regarded as the surest candidate for the office of head of state at future free elections. But in 1980 Chun Doo-Hwan came to power. Kim was sentenced to death for high treason. Only as a result of pressure by the U.S. Government was his sentence converted to 20 years' imprisonment. In 1982 he was deported to the United States. Now 59 years old, Kim will return to Seoul this week--without permission.

SPIEGEL: Mr Kim, as you leave your exile, you are threatened with another 17 years' imprisonment in Seoul. Nevertheless you now want to return to South Korea in order to fight the regime from inside the country. A year and a half ago, Philippine opposition politician Benigno Aquino likewise decided to return home from exile. He was shot when he landed in Manila. Are you not about to become the Aquino of Korea?

Kim: Many people in fact believe that my situation is very similar to his. But I do not want to suffer a similar fate. And I think the Korean Government is not so stupid as to commit such a crime; it ought to have learned a lot from the murder of Aquino. Besides, if it should commit such a crime, it could not stay in power. I am firmly convinced of that.

SPIEGEL: One does not need a gun for it, does one? Nor does the government need to be involved directly. A car accident, for instance...

Kim: Well, I won't dispute that. But if they really wanted to kill me, they could kill me here. I would not be the first Korean critic of the regime to be killed abroad.

SPIEGEL: What do you expect to gain from returning home? Will you not be able to do much less in Korea than you can do in exile?

Kim: You are right in a certain respect. But I feel morally obligated to return, for Korea is going through a very serious crisis.

SPIEGEL: Is it going to weather it?

Kim: Of course, most of my compatriots are against communism. But at present it looks as if they were not prepared to fight communism. Moreover, part of the young population, particularly students and poor people, has become very radical. This might induce North Korea to make South Korea communist by inciting an uprising. This could lead to a Vietnam-like situation in Korea.

SPIEGEL: How do you propose to prevent that?

Kim: Only a democratic government would have sufficient authority, would be sovereign enough and have enough self-confidence, to enter into a peaceful dialogue with North Korea to achieve peace on the Korean Peninsula and initiate a process of lasting reunification. That is my concept, and it must be realized as soon as possible. What West Germany is doing in this respect is serving as a model for us.

SPIEGEL: But how is that supposed to be applied to Korea?

Kim: If we are unable to arouse a justified hope for restoration of democracy among our people, the situation will get worse. Before such a thing happens, I must therefore return and console our people. I must discuss matters with my compatriots, advise them to be composed and yet impatient, to refrain from violence, to take the road of Mahatma Gandhi or Martin Luther King. Then our people will be able to force the regime in Seoul to respect their desire for democracy.

SPIEGEL: It sounds a little strange if you now talk of a threat of South Korea falling into communist hands. Seen from outside, the situation on the Korean Peninsula appears more normal at present than it has at any time since the Korean War.

Kim: I too don't believe that North Korea will cross the line of demarcation and invade South Korea. That North Korea does not want to and cannot do. But it is definitely possible that there will be internal unrest in South Korea. The Korean people are deeply disappointed about the dictatorial government and corruption, as well as about the support this dictatorship is receiving from the United States and Japan. That is the reason why the people are becoming radical. They have already set U.S. cultural centers on fire at two or three places in South Korea, shouting "Yankee, go home!"

SPIEGEL: But the Koreans are considered pro-American.

Kim: Traditionally the Korean people are pro-American. But this has changed. According to a Gallup poll of last spring, now only 31 percent of all young Koreans under 30 support the United States.

SPIEGEL: Are you not in fact talking about conditions in the 1960's and 1970's? Today, under dictator Chun Doo-Hwan, South Korea presents a stable facade, and the Koreans are better off economically than they have ever been.

Kim: If Chun Doo-Hwan has really managed to stabilize South Korea, why does he have to subjugate our people? Why can he not grant freedom of speech? Why does he not agree to free elections?

There is not the slightest freedom of speech in South Korea. No paper is allowed to report anything Chun Doo-Hwan does not want to be reported. They must not even mention my name.

SPIEGEL: At any rate, the president promised not to run again for president in 1988, when his term of office expires. He would like to be the first South Korean head of state to make possible a "peaceful change in administration."

Kim: First, I don't think Chun Doo-Hwan will resign in 1988. Secondly, even if he should resign in 1988, the current system of oppression would not permit any free elections. The people would not be in a position to really exercise a choice. We could only expect another Chun Doo-Hwan to emerge.

SPIEGEL: So what will you be able to do concretely after your return to change the situation in South Korea?

Kim: I intend to encourage our people to remain unyielding in their demand for a return to democracy. In addition I propose that the present regime enter into a dialogue with me with a view to discussing and achieving a peaceful solution. I do not seek any political revenge, despite the fact that President Chun has massacred hundreds of our compatriots who merely wanted a Western type of democracy, and condemned me to death.

SPIEGEL: What reason would there be for the regime in Seoul to agree to your proposal?

Kim: Chun Doo-Hwan is not strong enough to destroy the democratic dissidents, any more than we are strong enough to overthrow the present regime. In other words, there is a stalemate which only dialogue can put an end to. But if he does not want dialogue, that is all right with me too. I will not beg for a dialogue.

SPIEGEL: Do you have any kind of indications that the democratic forces, as you call them, are only waiting for you to return and assume their leadership?

Kim: Please tell the Korean Government to allow me to return unhindered to Seoul and to permit our people to welcome me. The crowd of people and its reaction will answer your question.

SPIEGEL: Mr Kim, there are critics (not only within the Seoul regime) who charge that your desire to become president has always been stronger than your commitment to democracy. Are you returning to South Korea to fight for democracy or rather to gain power?

Kim: Thank you for this clear question. I don't deny that I would like to become president, also because I feel that this is my calling. You see, I have just barely escaped death five times in my life--the first time in 1950, when North Korea invaded South Korea. I was arrested and put in prison. Of 220 prisoners, 140 were slaughtered. The second attempt on my life occurred in 1971, during the presidential election campaign, when a military truck rammed my car on an empty road. The third and fourth happened in 1973, when I was kidnapped from my hotel room in Tokyo by South Korean intelligence people. Actually they had intended to drown me in my bathtub and then to cut up my corpse. They had already prepared a couple of knapsacks and wrapping paper for that purpose.

SPIEGEL: And in 1980 you were sentenced to death.

Kim: Yes; before they sentenced me to death, they offered me a compromise. Chun Doo-Hwan's military junta proposed to me when I was imprisoned in the basement of the KCIA intelligence service: "If you are prepared to cooperate with us, we will release you and concede to you everything, except becoming president." This would have meant that I could have become prime minister or speaker.

"But if you refuse to cooperate with us," they said, "we will not release you but kill you. You have only one choice, in other words: yes or no." I rejected the suggestion. Like other Koreans, I would rather let myself be killed.

If I only lived for my personal ambition, why would I have run all those risks? I can say without any self-consciousness that I have lived above all for my people, for a world of human rights, peace and democracy. My real ambition is not to become president but to live an upright life.

SPIEGEL: Die rather than compromise?

Kim: Yes, if it is a compromise with evil.

SPIEGEL: Are you a religious Catholic? What do you think of martyrs?

Kim: I have never dreamed of being a martyr. It has always been my dream to be successful in putting my policies for our people into practice. But circumstances in a certain respect have forced me to become a martyr. I therefore believe that God saved my life five times. His intention was to use my life for making sound politics visible in our country, for making a contribution to the development of the peoples of the Third World and international peace. That is what I believe.

SPIEGEL: Can you imagine the Reagan administration having any kind of interest in your being in Seoul again and possibly causing new unrest behind the at least seemingly quiet facade?

Kim: Whenever I meet American friends, particularly from among the administration, I tell them: I am not asking you to create democratic conditions for us; that we have to do ourselves. I am only asking you not to support a dictatorship under the pretense of national security and economic stability. That is a mistake. Democracy must be created through commitment, labors and sacrifices of our people; it must not be given us as a present from outside.

Therefore, at present the attitude of the U.S. Government is an enormous obstacle on our people's road to democracy. The U.S. administration should change that. If it continues to support the dictatorship, it will experience a second Vietnam in Korea in the end.

SPIEGEL: What do the Americans reply if you reproach them with that?

Kim: Their basic policy of supporting the present regime has not changed. But I think there exists a good understanding between the U.S. government and me, even though it cannot fully support me. When President Reagan visited Seoul in November 1983, he openly advocated democracy and human rights two or three times. Since then Chun Doo-Hwan has released hundreds of students and other political prisoners.

SPIEGEL: And is this not more than you could ever accomplish?

Kim: It is a certain success, but without a systematic democratic change it is at best cosmetic. The Chun government can release the prisoners, but it can arrest them again at any time.

SPIEGEL: Will it then not simply try to get rid of you somehow, since it of course knows that you constitute a threat to the regime?

Kim: Chun Doo-Hwan came to power through a coup, contrary to the expectations and hopes of our people. He was not elected by our people in a free election. For a long time he has relentlessly persecuted innocent people like me. Do you think he is still qualified to silence me?

SPIEGEL: Perhaps he is not qualified to do so, but he has the power to do so.

Kim: I have not done anything to him. I will return to my homeland. How can he prevent that? Even if he should have me killed, even if he puts me in prison again, I am sure that I will be the victor before history. I will be the victor in the consciousness of our people. He will never defeat me.

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CSO: 3620/282

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY HOPES FOR FRESH POLITICAL CLIMATE BETWEEN PARTIES

SK160055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Feb 85 p 5

["Invigorated Political Dialogue"]

[Text] Amid profound concern of the people over the future path of national politics in the post-election days, the ruling and opposition parties seem to be busy with seeking the realignment of their respective partisan hierarchies.

At the same time, it is considered inevitable that leaders of the major political parties will have to meet with each other in their inter-partisan efforts to respect the true wishes of the people as they came into light in Tuesday's general elections.

In this vein, President Chon Tu-hwan has made it clear that the government will positively reflect the people's constructive wishes bared through the parliamentary elections in steering the state affairs for stepped-up national development.

The president further pointed out that diverse political views and popular demands were presented in a free atmosphere through the electioneering process and reflected in the election returns.

Such a positive stance as clarified by the chief executive in response to the election results may well be indicative of the position of the government and its party, in which inter-partisan dialogues will be conducted briskly from now on.

In this course of political development, it is considered most desirable for leaders from the major political parties to closely exchange their mutual views on key national issues based on the popular demands expressed through the general elections.

In this way, we believe that the necessary steps for changes and reforms in political as well as administrative matters will be taken within the framework of sustained political and social stability.

It was under such circumstances that the ruling Democratic Justice Party has suggested a meeting of leaders of the four major political parties to discuss

overall political affairs, including the modus operandi of the next 12th-term National Assembly.

The New Korea Democratic Party, which gained the status of the major opposition party in the Tuesday elections, has also called for a top-level meeting between President Chon and leaders of the opposition forces.

Meanwhile, the ruling party leaders were said to have expressed their readiness to have dialogue with collegians in this post-election phase, doing away with their rather rigid posture in dealing with student affairs in the pre-election days.

All these developments point to a conspicuous change in the direction of national politics, in which the ruling politicians are now ready to pay close heed to the public voices revealed at the election rallies and reflected in the voting returns thereafter.

Democratic politics is nothing but politics of dialogue. In this particular respect, opposition candidates during the campaigning period enjoyed a considerable degree of freedom of speech at the stumping gatherings by harshly criticizing the government and its party.

With the emergence of the new major opposition party, which has been given an outstanding support by the voters in the latest elections, there is the likelihood of tough confrontation between the ruling and opposition camps regarding key political issues.

Such a prospect is all the more acute in light of the possibility that the major and minor opposition groups would form a sort of unified force.

Due to the conflicting partisan strategies and interests in the new political climate, struggles between the ruling and opposition camps might bring about confusion and political instability to a certain extent.

In this connection, the rival parties are called upon to keep in mind the stark reality of the national politics and overall circumstances in the process of conducting the politics of dialogue, which would be more essential than in the past.

The ruling and opposition political groups, while seeking dialogue painstakingly in the fresh political climate from now on, should not fail to maintain political stability, displaying the art of reaching compromises with each other.

On the part of the ruling politicians, they are urged to be well aware of the popular wishes expressed through the general elections, rather than resorting to their majority force in the upcoming National Assembly, duly respecting what their rival politicians have to say.

Likewise, the opposition politicians are also called upon to restrain from any extreme partisan strategy for the good of national politics in the new political order, persistently seeking bipartisan dialogue in a most sincere manner.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP LOSES FIVE SEATS IN 12 FEB ELECTIONS

National Assembly Elections

SK140133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Internal shuffles and realignment of parties will be expedited within the opposition force as a result of the surprising rise of the hawkish New Korea Democratic Party in Tuesday's general elections.

Political observers forecast yesterday that moves to bind together the NDP and the current main opposition Democratic Korea Party would soon take shape as the NDP emerged as the top opposition party.

The NDP, founded only 3 weeks ago by reinstated politicians, secured 67 house seats in the polls, including 17 from the national constituency under the proportional representation system.

The final election returns showed the dramatic fall of the DKP, which had enjoyed the status of the first opposition party for the past 4 years. The DKP finished third in the polls by winning only 26 house seats in 92 constituencies, each of which produces two lawmakers.

The KDP will be given nine seats from the national constituency, thus securing a total of 35, compared with 82 in the 11th-term National Assembly.

On the other hand, the ruling Democratic Justice Party retained a majority by producing 87 lawmakers in district constituencies and 61 from the national constituency. In 1981, it earned a seat in all but two of the 92 districts.

The government party not only lost five seats in 31 urban districts but conceded first places to opposition candidates in 24 of them.

In Seoul, voters, who had presented a landslide victory to the DJP 4 years ago, turned their back and gave gold medals to candidates of the NDP in 12 districts of the total 14.

DJP losers are one in Seoul, one in Taegu and three in Pusan. They are Reps Yi Tae-sop, state minister for political affairs, of Kangnam constituency in Seoul; Han Pyong-chae, of Taegu Chung-so; and Yun sok-sun, deputy secretary

general, of Chung-Yongdo; Ku Yong-hyon of Pusanjin; and Kim Chin-Chae of Tongnae in Pusan.

The NDP dominated all constituencies in big cities--Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Inchon and Taejon.

The Korea National Party came after the DKP with 15 seats in district constituencies. The party will be given five seats from the national constituency.

Thanks to the additional five seats, the KNP managed to be qualified as a floor negotiating group which should have more than 20 lawmakers according to the National Assembly Law.

In particular, most of its leading members were defeated against the party expectation. They are Reps Yi Chong-song, a vice president; Cho Il-Chae, election headquarters director; Kim Chong-ha, floor leader; and Yi Song-su, chief policymaker.

The situation is similar in the DKP. Among the dropouts are Reps Sin Sang-u, a vice president, who was a key architect in founding the party; Kim Un-ha, former vice speaker of six terms; Cho Se-hyong, spokesman of the party election headquarters. Party President Rep Yu Chi-song finished with a silver medal again.

The DJP registered the highest supporting rate of 34.9 percent, followed by the NDP which marked 28.7 percent and the DKP with 19.3 percent. The ruling party had earned 35.6 percent of valid votes.

The election returns showed the old-fashioned trend of "city votes for the opposition and rural village votes for the ruling party."

In Seoul, the NDP went far ahead of the DJP by sharing 42.7 percent of the total ballots, compared with the DJP's 27 percent. A similar trend was seen in Pusan, Taegu and Inchon.

On the contrary, the DJP overwhelmed the NDP in provinces. For instance, the DJP obtained 55.8 percent of valid ballots in Chung Chong-pukto, while the NDP garnered only 18 percent.

Splinter party candidates and independents were successful in only six constituencies. They include Yang Chong-kyu, independent, in Cheju-do; Kim Pong-ho of the New Socialist Party in Haenam-chindo, Cholla-namdo; and Yu Kap-chong of Sinminju-dang in Chongup-Kochang, Cholla-pukto.

Under the current law, parties which fail to produce even a lawmaker or to get more than 5 percent of the valid ballots in the election are disbanded.

Thus, the nine parties which competed in the polls the Worker-Farmers' Party, Civil Rights Party, Free Democratic Party will be dissolved.

Following the humiliating defeats in the elections, the DKP and KNP are expected to face a large-scale restructure of their hierarchies as members will certainly call their leaders to account for the losses.

Surprise at NDP's Emergence

SK140115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Voters' Choice"]

[Text] While the government party's retention of a solid majority in the next National Assembly has long been regarded as a foregone conclusion, the most striking outcome of Tuesday's general elections was the forceful rise of a newly-born hardline opposition party largely made up of reinstated politicians.

The very fact that the New Korea Democratic Party (NDP), inaugurated only about 1 month ago, shattered incumbent minority parties to emerge as the nation's main opposition force--and at that with remarkable gains in parliamentary seats--was indeed a surprise to most people.

But then, the change bespeaking a new phase in the republic's political progress was a mandate of the voters, whose aspirations may be summed up as seeking a stepped-up process of democratizations on the basis of sustained stability.

The overall complexion of the latest parliamentary elections, the 12th in the nation's 37-year republican history, can be taken as having amply reflected the people's growing political maturity, conducted in a reasonably fair and orderly atmosphere, and thus taking a large stride in democracy.

Despite strict rules deriving from a public management of the elections, campaigns--especially stumping rallies--were brisk with enthusiastic response from the voters, dispelling the long-standing fears of a perceived political apathy among the people.

The heightened political awareness was illustrated by a record turnout of voters at the polls and subsequently registered noteworthy results in the election returns, with far-reaching political implications.

Among the notable outcomes was the fact that the new opposition party almost literally swept several major cities including Seoul and Pusan, outpacing not only other minority parties but also the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Since each of the 92 electoral districts chooses two representatives to the assembly, the government party had a better chance of seeing its district candidates elected, to be augmented by a lion's share of the national constituency candidates under the proportional representation system.

According to the final tallies, the ruling party won in all but five districts, or three less than the total in the last elections 4 years ago, while the portion of popular votes it garnered out of the total eligible votes stood close to the 1981 ratio of 35.6 percent.

Also noteworthy was the "humiliating" losses which moderate opposition forces--the Democratic Korea Party, thus far the largest minority party, and the second opposition Korea National Party--suffered in the face of the surging tide of the NDP, which had challenged the opposition role of the two parties.

In all, a majority of the voters appeared to have been selective more about political parties than individual candidates in casting their votes and, in so doing, their to the government party or a force claiming itself as "genuine opposition."

As compared with past votings for parliamentarians, the latest general elections were conducted in relatively smooth and orderly manner.

Yet, the nation's political life is expected to undergo changes with the emergence of a vocal opposition force. Already widely talked about is the likelihood that the old and new opposition parties, notwithstanding their chronic feuds and schism, would attempt to realign their ranks, either through merger or coalition.

If such a development is an inevitable aftermath of the elections, the government and its party must also be facing the broad-ranging tasks to accommodate the "novel and intense" popular wishes as reflected in the election returns and steer the national politics in stable and constructive ways.

Such a need is all the more outstanding as this week's election was widely regarded as a channel of passing the popular judgment on the incumbent government's performance since its inauguration 4 years ago.

In this regard, the ruling party has promptly promised that it will do its best to see the popular wishes reflected in the government administration, while continuing its policy of promoting politics of "conciliation through dialogue."

On the part of oppositionists elected to the parliament, they ought to keep in mind the crucial need of meeting the ultimate national interests, which call for sustained progress based on stability, in playing their avowed role of uplifting the democratic causes.

After all, the overriding task of the nation as a whole is how best to translate the election outcomes into constructive and productive actions for its commitment to become an industrialized democracy.

Man Arrested for Casting Two Ballots

SK140137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police arrested a 43-year-old man yesterday on charges of violating the National Assembly Election Law.

The police said Kwon Yong-muk of Hongje-dong, Sodaemun-gu, was the first person arrested in connection with Tuesday's parliamentary elections.

Kwon also became the fifth person put under arrest since campaigning for the just-ended election started on 30 January. Four persons were arrested earlier--two for splashing liquid ammonia on an election candidate and two others on other charges.

Police said Kwon cast two ballots Tuesday, one under his own name and another for a third person at two voting stations near his home.

Meanwhile, reports from Songtan north of Pyongtaek said that police booked a 36-year-old man for possible prosecution on suspicion of having noted using another person's ballot.

Yi Ui-yong of Toil-dong cast a ballot belonging to his brother-in-law, Yang Chon-sok, at a voting station near his residence Tuesday afternoon, police said.

The incident surfaced when Yang, 30, quarreled with Yi over the way Yi voted.

The argument began when Yang showed up at the polling site around 5:50 PM and found that Yi had already voted for him earlier in the day.

Yang, described by police as a manual laborer with no fixed residence, was listed with Yi's family registry.

Yi told police he voted for Yang's benefit. "I thought Yang's residence registry would be automatically nullified if he failed to take part in the election." He said Yang had been away from home for some time until he showed up at the polling station Tuesday.

Ballot Counting Conducted

SK140201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Ballot counting was performed smoothly without serious mishap, but a few delays were reported due to appeals by candidates who doubted the genuineness of ballot boxes.

In the Songbuk constituency of Seoul which was one of the hottest contests in the country, five ballot boxes on which the names of dong were not written caused protests.

Kim Yu, a candidate running on the ticket of the opposition Korean National Party, first found the improperly-handled boxes and demanded the election management committee delay opening of the boxes until their genuineness was confirmed.

Of those boxes, one from Tonam-1-dong does not carry the seal, and it is a little smaller than the standard size boxes, it was learned.

The election management committee intended to push forward with counting at around 8:20, ignoring the protests. But supervisors from the main opposition

Democratic Korea Party sat on the boxes delaying the count by more than 7 hours.

The counting started in the early morning at around 2:40 AM yesterday following consent from opposition camps. A supervisor of the DKP who was posted at the polling station from where the boxes came was learned to have said that the boxes were identical with those he had earlier confirmed.

Gold-Medal Victory

SK140121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] The overnight ballot-counting brought in a panorama of surprises and new records swirled in a "new party gust."

The striking debut of Yi Chol, 37, a student activist-turned lawmaker candidate from the Songbuk constituency in Seoul, emerged as the cause of the biggest shock, as his gold-medal victory became certain from the early stage of ballot-counting.

It was because the voters had shown rather a calm reaction to the campaign for the "man from death row" in joint debates and in other occasions.

It was all the more amazing since he had very strong and experienced rivals--Health-social Affairs Minister Kim Chong-nye with a Democratic Justice Party ticket and Cho Yun-hyong of the Democratic Korea Party.

The graduated of Kyonggi High School in Seoul started his "imprisonment" career as a junior at Seoul National University in his protest against the late President Pak Chong-hui's constitutional amendment. He was sentenced to death in a court-martial for violations of presidential emergency decrees.

He was released on amnesty but was jailed for the third time for leading a "fact-finding panel to unveil the Kwangju incident on 17 May 1980."

He returned to the campus last fall reinstated, but voluntarily quit schooling and stepped into the politics only to win a gold medal after a fortnight of campaigning.

Pak Sil of the New Korea Democratic Party surfaced as another newsmaker. The journalist-turned candidate could not predict his victory because his contenders were strong incumbents one each from the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the Democratic Korea Party.

The political novice who has been working as the spokesman for the newborn NDP said, "I owe this gold medal to you, collegian supporters and my alumni who have campaigned for me without being paid anything."

The native of Chongup, Cholla-pukto, graduated from Seoul National University and started his journalistic career at the vernacular daily Hankook Ilbo but had to leave the job against his will in 1980 for political reasons.

Kin Tong-kyu of the New Korea Democratic Party obtained the largest number of votes of 227,598 in the just-ended 12th-term National Assembly elections.

Having been elected four times as a lawmaker in the Tongdaemun constituency in Seoul, Song made the triumphant return to politics in the same district, taking advantage of his brilliant career as an opposition politician in the past.

In sharp contrast, meanwhile, Kim Kwang-su, a Korea National Party candidate, successfully joined the National Assembly by winning only 17,363 votes in the Muju-chinan-changsu constituency in Cholla-pukto.

Kim Chong-ho of the Democratic Justice Party had the honor of getting the greatest rate of votes: He earned 65.85 percent of the total votes or 95,781 votes in the Chinchon-koesan-umsong constituency in Chungchong-pukto.

Kim Yong-sa of the Korea National Party presented a good comparison to Kim Chong-ho as he was elected only by obtaining 14.95 percent of the total votes.

New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u became the oldest lawmaker from a constituency as a result of his victory in the heated competition in the so-called "No 1 political district" Chongno-chung constituency. He is 69 years old.

New Assemblymen To Realize Democracy

SK160035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Voter Expectations"]

[Text] Needless to say, the importance of the recent election includes gaining insight into voter expectations as well as selecting representatives. The elected, in turn, are obliged to reflect the will of the electorate in their deeds.

Tuesday's elections were conducted in a free and orderly atmosphere to choose representatives for the 12th National Assembly. It is heartening to see that most politicians seem to accept the results of the voting.

Such is a sure sign of the growing political maturity of Korean democracy. Politicians must refrain from adopting a self-centered bias concerning the election results.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party won another comfortable majority. The hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party made an unexpectedly good showing and is now the major opposition party. Also noteworthy was the 84.6 percent voter turnout--the highest in 27 years.

President Chon Tu-hwan said the election results showed that the voters seek continued political stability and democratic progress. This is a realistic and impartial observation that, in our view, is essential for the president to successfully carry out his mandate.

President Chon said the government will positively reflect in its future policies the constructive views of voters that were voiced in the course of the election. In an unusually heated and vocal campaign, opposition candidates assailed the ruling camp with diverse accusations, some of which smacked of demagogic and slanderous inclinations.

DJP Chairman Kwon Ik-hyon said his party will seek to establish a brisk dialogue with leaders of other political parties in a bid to solve issues raised during the election campaign. Yi Min-wu, the NKDP president, also expressed a desire to inaugurate such a dialogue that we all hope will lead to constructive results.

No Korean can deny the country's pressing need to sustain the political stability and national harmony so as to ensure our viability as a nation. Thus all political parties should address themselves to this paramount task.

We have the unique problem of having to maintain the highest standards of security while trying to promote a dialogue with North Korea's militant communists. Against such a difficult backdrop we must also strive to continue our economic growth.

It goes without saying that all aspects of the democratic process, such as this week's election, will help make our country and society a more desirable place for all to live in. No one should remain an outsider in achieving these common goals.

Thus what all the political camps learned during the latest election needs to be fully reflected in future political policies. This constructive work must be accomplished in the parliamentary forum.

Any attempt to achieve political goals outside the parliament would betray popular expectations. Consequences of such an attempt would serve no one's interests, including those of its perpetrators.

The latest elections surely mark another significant step for this nation toward political maturity. The fact that all vote-buying schemes proved futile is but one example of this maturity.

Politicians need to put the greater national causes before their partisan interests. Demagoguery has no place in Korean politics. Our new assembly representatives should help make the parliament a genuine democratic forum for pooling national energies to build a better tomorrow on the bedrock of political stability.

Columnist Views Election Results

OW190913 Tokyo THE JAPAN TIMES in English 17 Feb 85 pp 1, 5

[Our Times" column by Masaru Ogawa: "ROK's Democratic Progress"]

[Text] The Republic of Korea's Elections for the National Assembly last week resulted in a sizable victory for President Chon Tu-hwan's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) which won 148 seats of the 276-member unicameral legislature.

This was an expected result, and it gives President Chun a stable legislative majority for three more years, until February 1988, to put the finishing touches on South Korea's drive for a place among the world's advanced, modern nations.

In 1988, the ROK will also host the Seoul Olympic Games. But President Chun has stated repeatedly in public addresses that he intends to step down at that time to set a precedent for a peaceful transfer of power.

But South Korean election for the National Assembly last Tuesday was by no means a cut-and-dried affair. It provided a tremendous surprise in the sudden emergence of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) as a highly vocal opposition to the Chon administration.

The NKDP was organized only late last year and was expected to capture only 20 or so seats by the experts. No one, not even the leaders of the new party, was prepared for the 67 seats it won. The new party on its first try became the leading force among South Korea's opposition groups.

The startling spurt of the NKDP was due to several factors. One was doubtlessly the return of the dissident leader, Kim Tae-chung, from a 2-year exile in the United States just a few days prior to the elections. Another well-known dissident, Kim Yong-sam, also aligned himself with the new party, which is headed by Yi Min-u, a former purgee, making his political comeback.

The two above-mentioned Kims, incidentally, were banned from political activity by the Chon government along with another Kim --former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil--and 11 others. But it is reported from highly reliable sources that the remaining restrictions on the 14 political Chon is scheduled to visit Washington for a meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

Another reason for the NKDP emergence could be the complete freedom allowed the candidates during the election campaign and the honesty, with which the voting procedures were carried out. Although it was not widely reported in Japan, the parties and their candidates were permitted the freedom to say whatever they wanted. According to one Japanese postelection report, even the term "military dictatorship" was used without reprimand in describing the Chon government at well-attended campaign rallies during the election campaign.

One thing that should be noted, however, is where the new opposition party's support came from. It was not that the NKDP took votes away from the ruling DJP, which was given full control over the national assembly's operations.

What it managed was a complete overhaul of the opposition forces. The biggest loser was the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) which dropped 46 seats to end up with 35 posts. The Korea National Party (KNP) managed 20 seats, a loss of five from the previous elections in March 1981.

The DKP which had 80 seats in the preelection National Assembly was larger at that time than the newly formed NKDP, but it was a "silent" opposition which was tolerated by the Chon administration and the ruling Democratic Justice

Party. However, Korean voters, especially in large urban centers, showed they want more than a voiceless bystander in the National Assembly.

It is likely that attempts will be made by NKDP, as the leading party of the opposition, to amalgamate with the other two parties for cohesion. But it will not be easy. As a matter of fact, the New Korea Democratic Party faces a more immediate problem in deciding who will be its leader.

It can be expected to pursue its aims of restoring democratic rights of removing restrictions on political activities, of eliminating violence, of opening up dialogue with the north, of amending the constitution to permit the direct election of the president, and to prepare the way for the peaceful transfer of power, among others.

Despite the adverse publicity he and his government have been receiving from the media and dissidents such as Kim Tae-chung, President Chon has not been standing still by any means. The relatively "peaceful" return of Kim Tae Chung from exile--as compared to Benigno Aquino's "homecoming"--and the freedom granted the election campaigners resulting in unexpected poll results could be pointed to as an outcome of the voluntary curbs placed on its restrictive activities by the South Korean Government.

The startling victory scored by the NKDP could not have taken place if the election had been rigged and if the candidates were not given the right to speak out. It would seem the Chon government is on the right track and should be accorded the chance to proceed along this course.

But it would also behoove the revitalized opposition forces to exercise self-restraint on their part. For instance, they must not do anything to encourage hotheaded students to take to the streets. But the legitimate causes for the student dissatisfaction should be, by all means, thrashed out in the National Assembly.

Cynics may point out President Chon is only trying to build up a new image to stand it in good stead for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and the ROK's increasing international commitments. But no one will object whatever the reason to the progress being made by the ROK to give political opponents a chance to speak up, to open up wider contacts with the north, to make more friends regardless of their race or creed, to show proper respect for basic human rights, etc that is the road to progress.

National Consensus Sought

SK170232 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Feb 85 pp 1, 8

[From the Column "News in Review," by political editor Kim Myong-sik]

[text] Three questions dominate the postelection political circles.

The first is what steps the government and the ruling party will take to seek national concord.

The second is how the split opposition camp will be realigned to mount a serious challenge for power on the basis of popular support expressed in the polls.

The third is how the top posts of the administration and the Democratic Justice Party will be reshuffled to mark a new start.

A presidential remark that popular desires expressed through the polls would be reflected in future policies touched off speculations of substantive government steps toward political progress.

Top leaders of the DJP who met President Chon Tu-hwan Friday to make a formal report on the result of the 12 February elections were known to have made recommendations on steps to freshen up the overall political climate.

The main theme of the post-election policy line, analysts say, must be broadening the base of political participation, which has been restricted for the past 4 years chiefly by a ban on political activities of a sizeable number of politicians.

A new "system" was established on the basis of the new constitution but those who were excluded from it had persistently denied its legitimacy though the restriction was removed gradually.

The latest election brought a significant change to the pattern in confrontation. The "outsiders" virtually accepted the system as they helped their colleagues who were freed from the ban join the National Assembly, rather than trying to prevent it.

As a result, a formidable new opposition force has been formed in the name of the New Korea Democratic Party and the ostracized politicians can now play a major role on the political state through their followers.

Recognition of this fact may prompt the government to take a practical decision to remove the artificial barrier and bring them into open politics, which can also serve the lofty purpose of national concord.

As for President Chon, who has about 1,000 days remaining in his tenure, an early establishment of a reconciled political climate will be of utmost importance for his task of peaceful transfer of power.

The two major opposition parties, for their part, have both ideological cause and practical need to be united despite all their internal complications.

Formal moves may take shape after their national conventions which are likely to be held in April.

Almost every candidate from the New Korea Democratic Party and the Democratic Korea Party had pledged opposition union during their campaigns.

As for the DKP, which became a minor group overnight, a delayed action is feared to lead it into an even more disadvantageous position as many of its lawmakers may now be seeking to move over the new party.

However, negotiations may take months or even years before the two parties from the same root finally settle the formula of merger, including the distribution of power.

The answer to the third question will come much earlier because it will largely depend on the single-handed decision of the top leader. Observers predict that new lineup will be bared some time during the latter part of next week after 20 February Lunar New Year's Day.

The key consideration in the formation of a new hierarchy of the ruling camp will be reducing the color of olive-drab in the overall picture, observers said.

"Over the past 4 years, we seem to have failed to convince the people that we are not in the barracks but in a political party," a senior party official said recalling the noisy attack on "military rule" by opposition candidates and positive response of the audience.

The new lineup could also show a clue to the "question of 1988" though it would be too premature an expectation. The next few weeks may produce some refreshing turn of events to keep the exalted spirit of the people after the "most interesting" election in decades.

Election Pledges

SK190212 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: Effort of Election Pledges]

[Text] Drawing public attention were reports over the weekend that several city bus firms in Seoul suspended their "extended" operations after having served slum or out-of-the-way residential areas for only a few days on and around election day, operations apparently arranged under the pressure of some "influential" candidates running in the elections.

The reports could be taken as suggesting just an isolated incident which took place at the time of elections. But, it may conversely point to the rampancy of campaign pledges, some regarded as absurd, and cases of what amount to be influence peddling by the candidates.

The countless election pledges made during the campaign period ranged from those of a political nature to promises for community and regional socioeconomic development projects.

By one account, pledges falling in the latter category--and those made by the ruling Democratic Justice Party and its candidates--numbered 4,500 separate promises at an estimated outlay of about 7,200 billion won in public funds, an

amount equivalent to nearly 60 percent of the current year's national budget scale.

While many of the projects pledged were previously discussed with and had the understanding or concurrence of government authorities, others reportedly included "novel" schemes raising questions of feasibility in terms of funding and other respects.

In this regard, the Economic Planning Board having the budget compilation under its control was said to be studying an alternative of allotting about 4 trillion won for the implementation of those projects.

For all the problems involved, it must be noted, as President Chon Tu-hwan did at a cabinet meeting yesterday, that efforts are in order for the effective translation of campaign pledges into action--all the more so as the promises were made by the ruling party with its credibility at stake.

In that process, due attention should be made in setting the order of priority--in close check with the previously-announced projects either underway or still on the drafting board, which already make up a big burden for the nation.

Perhaps one outstanding point is the inevitability of dropping the pledges which are deemed absurd or impractical, lest a balance in the national development be upset and also giving warning to future candidates against making such reckless promises.

Reagan's Comments on ROK's Elections

SK140104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Washington (YONHAP)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has reaffirmed U.S. support for Korea and said the East Asian nation has made "great strides in democracy."

In an interview published Tuesday in the NEW YORK TIMES, Reagan said in a comment on Korea's general election that the country has made great progress in democracy and has achieved "a prosperity that is far above that of a great many of their neighbors in that part of the world."

On Monday Secretary of State George Shultz also said during a U.S. TV appearance that he believes progress is being made in Korea toward a more open and democratic society.

Amplifying on Shultz's comment in the noon press briefing meeting, State Department spokesman Edward Djerjian said that Tuesday's national parliamentary election is "one of the most vigorous and open in recent Korean history." He said that there have been "many encouraging developments" in Korea, "especially during the last year or so," and added, "We need to look at the future in Korea."

Djerejian cited the release of detained Korean students, increased campus autonomy, reinstatement of discharged Korean professors and the lifting of the ban on certain politicians as some of the more encouraging developments Korea has achieved.

Concern Over Post-election Economics

SK150129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Post-election Economic Issues"]

[Text] Keen concerns are due regarding economic issues in the aftermath of Tuesday's parliamentary elections, issues ranging from the management of money supply and commodity prices to the international balance of payments.

In light of our past experiences, a national election has usually had a disturbing impact on the economy in one way or another. Adding to our particular concern this time is the looming difficulty in the international payments position.

Fortunately, the nation's commodity exports last year increased by 26 percent over the previous year, due largely to an overall business upturn in advanced countries, major importers of Korean products.

Despite such a favorable export performance, the nation suffered a current-account deficit of \$1,380 million, far larger than projected by the government.

While various research institutes forecast gloomy prospects this year for the international balance of payments, the government has worked out a plan to drastically reduce this year's current-account deficit to the \$600 million level.

Of course, this ambitious plan is based on a sharp increase in domestic savings, a sustained export drive and import-reducing efforts.

This target is not to be easily attained but is feasible only with concerted efforts in the sectors of money supply controls, investment, consumption and an active government role.

It is true that credit to the private sector has swelled rapidly this month, apparently in connection with the general elections.

Demands for liquidity funds during the first quarter of the year are expected to increase further with the approach of the Lunar New Year's Day, which falls next Wednesday, and the payment of school fees for the upcoming semester later this month.

The impact of campaign funds for the latest election, estimated at hundreds of billions of won, may be less serious to the national economy whose scale has grown remarkably as compared with that at the time of previous elections.

However, drawing our particular concern is a substantial increase in consumption during the election period. It has recently been reported that commodity prices, especially daily necessities, are on the increase, threatening the hard-won price stability.

Government authorities are advised to promptly cope with the worrisome aftermath in economic terms of the general election to: prevent any disturbance therefrom.

After all, it must be emphasized that the crucial economic task we should tackle this year is to stabilize the money supply, consumption and the demand for imports in a sustained effort to improve the international balance of payments.

Inefficient Management Group Disbanded

SK220135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Kukje-ICC Group, the seventh biggest business group in this country in terms of assets, has virtually collapsed because of "inefficient management by family members" of the group chairman.

The group's three principal companies--Kukje-ICC Corp, Union Steel Manufacturing Co and Kukje Machinery Co--will be disposed of soon.

Last year, the business group with 20 affiliates recorded annual turnover worth 1,791.3 billion won and exports worth \$934 million. The group has 38,800 employees.

The "construction" division of the ICC-Kukje Corp will be taken over by the Kukdong Construction Co and the footwear and trade division by the Hanil Synthetic Fiber Inc Co.

Management of Union Steel and Kukje Machinery will go to the Dongkug Steel Mill Co.

The remaining 17 subsidiaries of the ill-fated conglomerate, headed by Yang Chong-mo, will be placed under management of "professional managers" selected by creditor banks in order to get the stagnant companies moving.

In a meeting with reporters yesterday, President Yi Pil-song of the Korea First Bank said the group has been jolted by an "inefficient management system led by family members of the group owner."

Because of the mismanagement, Yi said, most of the group affiliates have been suffering from chronic debts.

Kukje-ICC Corp, mother company of the group, was facing the ever-worsening management mainly due to overheated competition of footwear on international markets, ever-sagging demand for overseas construction projects and the uncollected money for overseas projects.

Making things worse was serious financial difficulties arising from the input of some 60 billion won for the construction of the main office building starting in 1982, Yi explained.

To cover the acute shortage of funds, Yi said, the group borrowed a huge amount of short-term hard loans to face high cost of borrowings.

Especially, the group was required to complete overseas construction projects worth \$470 million on an outstanding basis.

Korea First Bank and three other prime banks--Choheung Bank, Commercial Bank of Korea, and the Seoul Bank and Trust Co--began to look into the real picture of the group on 14 February.

The official takeover will take place by today, business sources said.

"Financial supports only could not put the group onto the normal track. Therefore, the banks had to take such unhappy action," Yi said.

Assistant Finance Minister Yi Hyong-ku stressed that the government and creditor banks will do their best to ensure employees of the group their jobs.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP HEAD PRESSED TO RESIGN FOR ELECTION DEFEAT

Unsuccessful Candidates

SK170214 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Thirteen candidates of the opposition Democratic Korea Party who competed in Seoul in the 12 February general elections have formally pressed their party president Rep Yu Chi-song to resign assuming responsibility for a crushing defeat in the polls.

They are Yi Chung-chae who was elected in the Kangnam District and 12 unsuccessful candidates.

The 12 comprised 9 incumbent lawmakers Kim Chae-yung, Kim Tok-kyu, Kim Tae-su, Son Se-il, Ko Pyong-hyon, So Chong-won, Ahn Kwang-ok, Kim Pyong-o and Chong Chin-kil, and three reinstated politicians, Ko Yun-hyong, Cho Se-hyong and Chong Tae-chol.

The opposition party put up all candidates for the 92 district constituencies across the nation in the just-ended parliamentary elections. Of them, only 26 nominees won parliamentary seats compared with 57 seats secured in the previous elections.

In a meeting Friday night, the 13 DKP members adopted a three-point resolution with regard to the rout in the elections and conveyed it to Yu through Son Se-il who failed in the Sodaemun-Unpyong District.

The resolution called upon Yu to immediately resign from the party presidency taking all responsibility for the election defeat. They stressed that they would take the lead in renovating the party structure.

Presenting the resolution to the party president at Yu's house in Sangdo-dong Friday night, Son said that all party candidates in Seoul would file a non-confidence motion against him unless he voluntarily resign.

During a meeting with the party leader, Son also told Yu that most party members were deeply concerned with an early union of the opposition force.

As to their demands, Yu was learned to have said that he would reveal his decision in a meeting of the party executive council soon after the Lunar New Year's day.

Stance on Future Course Revealed

SK200107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, said yesterday that he will soon announce whether he will resign as DKP leader, in connection with the stunning defeat the DKP suffered in last week's National Assembly election.

He is to disclose his decision when an executive committee meeting of the party is held early next week.

Yu made the statement when he met with party vice presidents Sin Sang-u and Yi Tae-ku at KDP headquarters. They discussed ways to cope with problems resulting from the defeat.

Thirteen DKP candidates who ran from constituencies in Seoul in the election demanded last Friday that Yu resign, assuming responsibility for the setback. Twelve of them were defeated.

Yu said during his meeting with Sin and Yi that when the executive committee is held, he will discuss with committee members an early convening of a party national convention and the proposed merger of the DKP and the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Some DKP members propose that a party national convention be held at an early date "to breathe new life" into the party.

Members Seek To Change Leadership System

SK220113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Some leading members of the opposition Democratic Korea Party are seeking to change the party's leadership system from the present one-man rule to a six-to seven-man collective leadership.

They are seeking such a change as part of their plan to solve the problems resulting from the DKP's stunning losses in last week's National Assembly election.

Among those seeking change are Cho Yun-hyong and Han Yong-su. Cho was campaign manager of the KDP while Han was formerly the party's chief policymaker. Both Cho and Han expressed their intention to challenge Yu Chi-song for the DKP leadership.

The two men met recently and agreed to demand that Yu resign as leader of the DKP "to breathe new life" into the party.

"But the two men will take a wait-and-see attitude for the time being because party president Yu is to announce his future plans in an executive committee meeting of the party early next week," the sources said.

Among the favorites to share leadership responsibilities are Cho, Han, Sin Sang-u, Yi Chung-chae, Ko Chae-chong, Hwang Nak-chu, Im Chong-ki, Yu Han-yol, Pak Il and Kim Un-ha.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON DISPOSAL OF STUDENT ELECTION LAW VIOLATORS

Student Activities

SK190220 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Collegians vs Politics"]

[Text] The prosecution authorities were reported to have decided on a rather generous disposal of cases involving election law violations.

Accordingly, the number of violators to face legal action is expected to be the least in our election history.

Compared with an unprecedented degree of enthusiastic participation by the people in national politics for last week's general elections, in both the stumping sessions and the voting, the overall atmosphere was rather orderly, apparently indicating the commendable political maturity of the electorate.

Consequently, the bulk of alleged violations of the election law are known to be not too serious, according to the prosecution findings.

It is probably due to such circumstances that the prosecution has seemingly chosen a comparatively lenient position in dealing with election law violations this time.

We would affirmatively welcome that the prosecution has made such a consideration in connection with the application of election law provisions by minimizing the punitive action against the suspected violators.

Unlike in the attitude of the prosecution, however, the Education Ministry seemed to be indecisive as to how far it should go in the punishment of collegians who took part in the election campaigns.

In the pre-election days, the education authorities had issued a rigid warning against the participation of university students in electioneering, which is banned by their school regulations.

Herewith, we should refer to the civil rights of collegians most of whom have reached adulthood and are entitled to suffrage. Thus, it is considered logical

that their rights to participate in politics should be defined within the framework of the constitution and the pertinent election laws.

Particularly, the Education Ministry is asked to promote, probably more actively than before, its pronounced measure for academic autonomy and liberalization at higher learning institutions.

Then, it should be desirable for the education authorities to leave the matter at least in the hands of individual university administrations, especially in consideration of the current sociopolitical climate in this post-election phase.

Handling Activist Students

SK220140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Major universities are racking brains over how to handle the students who got into trouble with various election-related laws during the just-ended parliamentary elections.

At present, the students, who are either under arrest or summarily tried, total 202. The students now under arrest number 22 at present.

By regulations of respective universities, students are banned from engaging in politics to say the least of participating in electioneering.

However, the universities appear to be wavering on the matter of disciplining the activist students, who joined in election campaigns or in the work of negating the elections themselves, fearing that it might fuel volatile campus problems.

Earlier, in the middle of the election campaign, then Education Minister Kwon E-hyok called upon the higher learning institutions to apply strictly disciplinary provisions of school regulations against the students actively engaging in election campaigns, arguing that the students' activism is an outright violation of school regulations.

The 202 students include 57 of Seoul National University, 21 Yonsei University, 10 Chungang University, 10 Sungjon University, nine of Kyonghui University, three Sukmyon Women's University, three Tongguk University, Two Tankuk University and two Sogang University.

Accoridng to Seoul National University, the students who were summarily tried are likely to be given an order to behave themselves just [the] same as the students who were summarily tried in connection with a series of on and off campus demonstrations preceding the election campaign.

Trials Postponed

SK160020 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday postponed till next week the trials of seven college students accused of involvement in a sit-in at the ruling Democratic Justice Party headquarters last November.

The seven students include three from Yonsei University and four from Songgyungwan University.

Judge Yi Hong-un postponed until next Tuesday the trial of the three Yonsei students at the request of the defendants' lawyers shortly after the first trial session began at 3:30 PM.

In a separate trial, Judge Kim Si-su postponed the trial for four Songgyungwan students till Friday at the request of the defense lawyers. The four students include two coeds.

The seven students were arrested after they stormed into the headquarters of the ruling party 14 November to present political demands.

Court sources said Yun Tae-il, one of the Songgyungwan students, and some other defendants notified the court that they have cancelled the appointment of eight out of 18 defense lawyers.

They claimed that the eight lawyers, all affiliated with the opposition Democratic Korea Party, have been trying to capitalize on the trial for their political gain.

Police had posted about 400 plainclothesmen around the court building to cope with any possible demonstrations by fellow students or other sympathizers of the seven defendants.

Korea University Head

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Kim Chun-yop, president of Korea University, has tendered his resignation, shouldering moral responsibility for campus disturbances last year, sources at the school said yesterday. The sources said Kim expressed his intent to resign to the university's board of trustees last week but the board has not yet decided whether or not to accept the resignation. The decision on the acceptance of the resignation is likely to be made after commencement on 25 February, said the sources.

Students Stage Antigovernment Demonstration

SK190144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] About 20 college students staged an antigovernment demonstration on an overpass near the Seoul Railroad Station around 5:50 PM yesterday.

The demonstrators, all of them from Korea, Yonsei and Songgyungwan universities, dispersed when riot police arrived there in about 10 minutes.

Police led away three other college students who, carrying torches, shouted antigovernment slogans in front of the railroad station also at around 5:50 PM.

Student Arrested for Liquid Ammonia Incident

SK190146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police arrested Kim Om, 22, a former student of Seoul National University, Sunday on suspicion of splashing liquid ammonia on an election candidate 5 February.

Kim was the third student arrested for attacking Ho Chong-il, a candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, with ammonia during a stumping session. Police were unable to locate him until Sunday. SNU expelled him from school following the incident.

The other two, who were students of other universities in Seoul, were arrested on the spot.

Court Postpones Trial

SK200112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday postponed until next Tuesday the trial of five Yonsei University students accused of being involved in a sit-in at the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party last November.

The trial, originally set for 15 February has been rescheduled for yesterday at the request of the defendants' lawyers.

When the hearing session opened at 10 AM yesterday, the lawyers again requested that the trial be postponed by one week, saying they need more time to prepare for the trial.

The five defendants, including a 22-year-old coed, were arrested after they stormed into the headquarters building of the government party to make political demands on 14 November.

Fourteen other college students have also been indicted for their roles in the sit-in protest.

Students Deny Charge of Assault

SK220122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Eight Korea University students on trial for their role in a sit-in at the Democratic Justice Party last November admitted to most of the prosecution charges that they illegally entered the ruling party building to make political demands.

The defendants, however, denied the allegation that they assaulted security guards at the Democratic Justice Party building and destroyed furniture at the office of the party chairman during their sit-in protest on 14 November.

They made the statements during the trial's first session held at the Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday morning.

When prosecutor Choe Yon-hui finished questioning the eight defendants one by one, their lawyers asked Judge Yu Chae-son to postpone the hearing until next Thursday. The judge accepted the lawyers' demand.

The lawyers said they needed more time to interview each of the defendants before questioning them in court.

Students Deny Assault Charge

SK230035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Seven Songkyonkwan University students accused of involvement in a sit-in at the headquarters of the Democratic Justice Party last November denied prosecution charges that they attacked policemen guarding the party building during their demonstration there.

The seven defendants, however, admitted to the prosecution charge that they "illegally" entered the ruling party building on 14 November.

They made the statements while testifying before the Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday morning.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KEY DJP OFFICIALS TO SUBMIT RESIGNATION TO CHON

Cabinet Reshuffle

SK160012 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Key officials of the ruling party will tender their letters of resignation to President Chon Tu-hwan 23 February to give him a free hand for shuffling the party heirarchy, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement came shortly after top officials of the Democratic Justice Party delivered to the president an analysis of the recent election results. Chon also heads the majority party.

Kwon Ik-hyon, party chairman, told reporters after visiting Chongwadae that members of the Central Executive Council, including himself, will submit their letters of resignation to President Chon a day after the party holds a rally of its newly elected legislators 22 February. The council is formally the party's top decision-making body.

Kwon was accompanied by Secretary General Yi Han-tong and Deputy Secretary General Yi Sang-chae.

The resignation offer, Kwon said, is intended to give President Chon wide latitude in changing party personnel in the aftermath of the recent legislative election.

He did not mention the extent of the planned party realignment. DJP Deputy Secretary General Yun Sok-sun lost in the election along with Yi Tae-sop, minister of state for political affairs. Three other party lawmakers failed in their bids for reelection.

The ruling party has enlisted some former high-level government and military officials, including Chong Sun-tok who was a senior presidential secretary.

The DJP's analysis of the results of Tuesday's election shows that most people long for political stability and further democratization, according to party sources. They said that the party has been working out a variety of measures to reflect such popular wishes in government policies.

Among the steps being discussed are ones concerning the political ban on 14 dissident politicians and former public figures, said the sources.

Six key DJP and government officials had a lengthy meeting last night to discuss a set of steps designed to cope with the postelection political situation and broaden popular confidence in the government.

They include DJP Chairman Kwon, Secretary General Yi, Chief Policymaker Chong Sok-mo, floor leader Yi Chong-chan and No Tae-u, who was elected to the legislature from the national constituency on the ruling party's ticket. No also serves as president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

Party officials expected that the ruling majority party will continue to play a leading role in the new political climate, while seeking to broaden popular confidence in officialdom.

In the planned shakeup of the ruling party, party sources speculated that Chairman Kwon may retain his present post.

Floor leader Yi Chong-chan may be appointed to the post of secretary general to replace Yi Han-tong. Pak Chun-pyong, a retired four-star army general, is also mentioned as one of the favorites to become secretary general.

The sources did not rule out the possibility that Yi Han-tong will retain his position.

Should Yi Chong-chan become secretary general, Chong Sun-tok may become floor leader, the sources said. Chong won a parliamentary seat in the recent national election.

The DJP won 87 seats from the 92 electoral districts in the election, thus giving the party a total of 148 seats in the 276-member single-house National Assembly. However, the party fell way behind the new hardline New Korea Democratic Party in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju and satellite cities of the capital.

No To Be Permanent Prime Minister

SK181256 Seoul YONHAP in English 1246 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Monday appointed No Sin-yong, director of the Agency of National Security Planning, as acting prime minister. He replaces Chin Ui-chong, who has been on a long leave for medical treatment.

In a sweeping cabinet reshuffle affecting 15 government ministers, Chon also named Chang Se-tong, chief of the presidential security force, as director of the Agency of National Security and Planning.

The reshuffle followed the mass resignation of incumbent cabinet members earlier in the day.

The cabinet shake-up came 16 months after a similar reshuffling of ministerial positions. The earlier shake-up followed the Rangoon bombing incident on 9 October 1983, which killed 17 prominent South Koreans, including four cabinet members.

Kim Sok-hwi, public prosecutor general, was named justice minister; Son Chae-sok, a presidential secretary, education minister; Hwan In-song, a DJP lawmaker, agriculture and fisheries minister; and Yi Hae-won, chairman of the National Assembly Culture and Information Committee, health and social affairs minister.

Cho Chol-kwon, director of the veterans affairs administration, was appointed as labor minister; Yi Cha-hon, a DJP lawmaker, as communications minister; Yi Won-hong, president of the Korea Broadcasting System, as culture and information minister; and Pak Se-chik, deputy director of the Agency of National Security and Planning, as minister of government administration.

In addition, Kim Song-chin, communications minister, was appointed science and technology minister; Yi Se-ki, a DJP legislator, became minister of the National Unification Board; Chong Chae-chol, another DJP legislator, assumed the post of first minister of state for political affairs; and So Tong-kwon, director of the Seoul High Public Prosecutor's Office, was selected public prosecutor general.

Acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong was born in South Pyongyang Province (now part of North Korea) on 28 February 1930. In 1955, he graduated from the law college of Seoul National University and in the same year from the graduate school of Kentucky State University in the United States.

Since becoming a professional diplomat in 1956, No has held several positions: director of the Foreign Ministry's Planning and Management Office in 1967, consul general in Los Angeles from 1969 to 1972, ambassador to India in 1973, vice foreign minister in 1974, ambassador to Geneva in 1976, foreign minister from 1980 to 1982 and head of the Agency of National Security Planning since 1982.

If approved in April by the recently elected National Assembly, No will become official prime minister.

New Home Affairs Minister Chong Sok-mo, 56, was born in Kongju, South Chungchong Province. He graduated from the law college of Seoul National University in 1952 and from the graduate school of public administration of the same university in 1963.

Chong had served in the Home Affairs Ministry until he was elected to the National Assembly as a member of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party in 1979. After changing to the Democratic Justice Party, he was re-elected twice--in 1981 and in 1985.

Culture and Information Minister Yi Won-hong was born in Kosung, South Kyungnam Province on 3 April 1929. After graduating from Seoul National University in 1955, he worked as a journalist for almost 20 years. In 1974, he took a position

with the Cultural and Information Ministry. Since 1980, he has been president of the Korea Broadcasting System.

New director of the Agency of National Security Planning, Chang Se-tong, a 49-year-old native of Seoul, graduated from the Korea Military Academy in 1960 and later was commander of the army's air-borne brigade. The former three-star general most recently served as director of presidential security.

Daily Calls for Domestic Harmony

SK200123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "New No Cabinet"]

[Text] A postelection cabinet has just set out following Monday's sweeping shakeup of the administration which affected 13 cabinet posts and two other high offices. President Chon Tu-hwan named as Prime Minister No Sin-yong, previously director of the Agency for National Security Planning.

The sweeping reshuffle had been expected since long before the 12 February parliamentary elections. Yet, it bears special significance as it is indicative of how President Chon will carry out his mandate.

One unmistakable finding of the elections is that the people are anxious to see political stability insured while democratic progress is being made. This behooves all the assemblymen-elect, and those of the ruling camp in particular, to faithfully heed that popular will. The government, for its part, should do its best to work the constructive views voiced during the election period into policy.

Chong Wa Dae said that the lineup changes are intended to create a freshness in the government's efforts to accomplish national goals in a way that reflects popular aspirations.

Of the 13 new faces in the cabinet, six are lawmakers affiliated with the ruling Democratic Justice Party. Most of them garnered a large vote in the latest elections. This shows how popular support was well considered in forming the new cabinet.

Another characteristic of the reshuffle was that all economy-related ministers but one survived the change. This may indicate that consistency and steadiness are emphasized in the government's economic policies as in diplomatic and security fields.

Steady economic growth cannot be overemphasized for various reasons, considering the harsh realities facing our country. This is true also of our overriding need to bolster our national defense capability to deter any aggression by the communists in North Korea.

By all indications, the Pyongyang regime has stepped up its militant preparedness against the south. Against northern threats, this republic must continue

economic development efforts while preparing for many major international events here such as the Asian Games to be held next year and the Olympiad in 1988.

Whatever intentions Pyongyang may have, we should keep trying to get the north to the dialogue table in a bid to help reduce tension on the Korean peninsula. In order for us to create a favorable international environment, we also should reinforce our diplomacy.

All these interwoven relations considered, the appointment of No as prime minister is a good choice. He must have learned much as director of the NSP and foreign minister following his long diplomatic experiences of overseas duty. Upon his appointment, No told reporters that the south should display perseverance to realize inter-Korean dialogue while remaining alert to the ulterior goals of Pyongyang.

All told, domestic harmony and solidarity are essential. As such, the cabinet is asked to help create a desirable political milieu through dialogue with political opponents so as to sustain stability.

No said that the cabinet will endeavor to promote liberalization and openness while paying attention to voices critical of the government. To this end, the cabinet should be more flexible and creative. It should not be confined to taking care of daily administrative chores.

Cabinet ministers should refrain from remaining passive and easygoing in their attitude. The immense responsibility of a cabinet minister does not allow him to be complacent. This is essential for making Monday's shakeup successful and not merely a change of faces.

Chon's Possible Successor

OW180957 Tokyo KYODO in English 0948 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Feb (KYODO)--President Chon Tu-hwan Monday named intelligence agency Chief No Sin-yong new prime minister in the first major cabinet reshuffle in 16 months.

The director of the National Security Planning Agency became government leader after the cabinet of Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong resigned en masse to open the way for the president to pick a new cabinet lineup.

The cabinet changeover came 6 days after the 12 February general elections in which President Chon's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) retained a solid majority but allowed a newly formed opposition force, the new Korea Democratic Party, to make a big advance.

Political sources here said 10 out of the 22 cabinet members are expected to be replaced.

Outgoing Prime Minister Chin has been suffering from a brain disease since last November.

The sources said the government party is also expected to choose new executives this week with attention focusing on Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee Chairman No Tae-wu.

No, President Chon's classmate at the South Korean Military Academy, became a national assemblyman in the national elections.

No is regarded as Chon's possible successor when the president, as he has publicly stated, goes out of office in 1988 in which could be the first peaceful transfer of power in decades.

Relief Expressed Over New Cabinet

SK190141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The nation's four major economic organizations as a whole expressed relief over the major cabinet reshuffle yesterday in that most economic cabinet members retained their posts.

The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said that the government's decision to keep most economic cabinet members is interpreted, among other things, as its strong will to continue its stability-first economic policy.

"We believe that the government will continue to place its top priority in economic policy on commodity price stabilization," the economic forum commented.

The Korean Traders Association also said that with most of economic ministers staying on, any abrupt change in economic policy, marked by a retrenchment program, is not expected.

The association also recommended that the government take swift action to boost the nation's exports, which remain in the doldrums.

The Federation of Korean Industries said that the new economic cabinet members should continue to try to keep inflation at bay amid recent speculation that rapid inflation might result from huge amounts of money having been released before the 12 February general election.

"We also think that a high rate of economic growth should continue as a goal in keeping the economy going smoothly," the federation said.

The Korea Federation of Small Business also forecast that current economic policy, highlighted by a tight credit policy, will continue for the time being.

It expressed the hope that this year, as well, the government will give special consideration to the nation's small and medium industries.

Chon Appoints Various Officials

SK190930 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, 19 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday appointed Pusan Mayor Choi Chong-ho as minister of the Patriots and Veterans Affairs Agency. He replaces Cho Chol-kwon, who was designated labor minister in a sweeping cabinet reshuffle Monday.

Chon also appointed Vice Home Minister Kim Chang-sik as secretary general of the Advisory Council on peaceful unification policy.

Deputy director of the presidential security service An Hyon-tae was promoted to chief of the presidential security force. He succeeds Chang Se-tong, who was appointed as director of the agency for national security planning in the cabinet reorganization on Monday.

Sin Kuk-pom, professor of Hanyang University, a private institution, was appointed senior presidential secretary for education and cultural affairs. He will fill the vacancy left by Son Chae-sok, who was named education minister Monday.

In addition, the government appointed Yi Kyu-hyo, governor of South Kyongsang Province, as vice home minister and designated Kim Yun-hwan, a legislator and member of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, as vice culture and information minister.

Further Government Appointments Announced

SK191110 Seoul YONHAP in English 1043 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, 19 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday appointed Chung Chae-chin, governor of north Kyungsang Province, as mayor of the city of Pusan. Chung replaces Choi Chong-ho, who was named minister of the Patriots and Veterans Affairs Agency.

In addition, Chun designated Taegu Mayor Yi Sang-hui as governor of north Kyungsang Province and appointed Kim Chu-ho, governor of Kangwon Province, as governor of north Kyungsang Province [as published] Kim was succeeded by Kim Yong-chin, director of the Home Affairs Ministry's Planning and Management Office. Kim Chin-won, director of Seoul city's planning and management office, was promoted the city's vice mayor, replacing Yi Sang-yeon, who was transferred to head the city of Taegu.

Also, Vice Culture and Information Minister Pak Hyon-tae was informally designated as president of the Korean Broadcasting System.

The appointments Tuesday followed Monday's sweeping cabinet reshuffle.

Prime Minister Vows Continuing Service

SK230049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Feb 85 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] Former Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong ended his premiership of 1 year and 4 months Monday, saying "I feel sorry to leave my post without fulfilling my duty because of illness. But I think I did my best."

As he believed everything should be handled as smoothly as water finds its course, he led his cabinet in a steady-going way, avoiding one-shot adventures aimed at winning himself publicity.

Though some people characterized his cabinet as "featureless," he worked hard for 1 year before he was hospitalized for cerebral thrombosis. As a result, his cabinet earned the characterization of "steady-going cabinet."

As if to show he is a man of determination, Chin left the premier's office and returned to his home in Puam-dong, Chongro-gu, Seoul, 1 hour after a cabinet shakeup Monday.

Chin, who would say during his premiership, "This is the last change for me to offer service to the nation," said, characteristically, he would continue to serve the nation wherever he might be.

The former premier who is now recovering from illness at home said he is much relieved to enjoy freely "Soljungmae," a biweekly TV historical drama.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP SPLIT ON QUESTION OF REORGANIZING LEADERSHIP

SK170220 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party are split over how to reorganize its hierarchy following the 12 February general elections because of two different views on the results of the polls.

The reshuffle of the key post holders, which will become the fourth since its founding in 1981, is expected to be conducted next Saturday or ensuing Monday.

One view is that there is no need of a sweeping reshuffle to reform the current party system since the party has secured a majority on the floor at a similar level of the previous polls.

Another is that the party should make the 12 February polls an occasion to turn over a new leaf, admitting the results as a warning of the people against the party in light of party candidates' almost complete defeat in big cities.

Many party lawmakers have voiced that "bold measures" should follow the elections to renovate the party image and to improve the constitution of the party.

With regard to these conflicting opinions, leading party members have been discussing which way the DJP should go, holding one meeting after another.

In the course of finalizing the party policy, some key post holders have been learned to have expressed their intention to resign. They include Rep Yi Chong-chan, floor leader.

The projected shakeup of party officials attracts public concern over whether current chairman Rep Kwon Ik-hyon, a classmate of President Chon Tu-hwan in the Korea Military Academy, would retain his post or whether a civilian politician would replace him.

If Kwon is relieved of his post this time, the reshuffle will have the nature of calling to account the party's post holders for the election returns the DJP had not dreamed of.

A senior official has said after his visit to President Chon, who heads the party, "We were told by the party president to submit a new lineup of party officials to him. No instruction was given to us by the party head."

Chairman Kwon also said Friday that "I have the right to recommend the appointment of party officials to the president," indicating his major role in selecting new party officials.

The key post holders of the party are appointed by the president in the form of approving the party recommendation.

Besides the work of restructuring the party organization, the DJP is taking pains to work out "comprehensive measures" to cope with the new political order to be established for the latter half of the current government's tenure.

The measures the DJP is now contemplating include the removal of a political ban still imposed on 14 old-school politicians through the abrogation of the Political Renovation Law, the legal basis of the political restriction.

Party members who favor the complete lifting of the ostracism said that not only has the measure virtually lost effect, but it has become a yoke on the ruling party and the government.

They claimed that the election returns gave a lesson to the DJP that all the political figures now out of the current political order should be brought into the actual politics, if the ruling camp had a will to achieve political harmony.

Other striking plans of the DJP are to discolor the military image of the DJP by employing more civilian politicians as key post holders.

Such plans, though not finalized, were said to have been reported to the party president.

Political sources said the removal of the political ban, if taken, would take place before the president's visit to the United States slated for April.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROTOCOL SECRETARIES WORRY OVER NO'S VISITS TO DKP, NKDP

SK230039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Feb 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Protocol secretaries to Prime Minister No Sin-yong were at a loss over the problem as to whether he should visit the Democratic Korea Party first or the New Korea Democratic Party for a courtesy call.

They worried about the possible complaints from the party which No visits later.

If No visits the NDP first, which became the major opposition force as a result of just-ended election, the currently first opposition DKP will surely be displeased.

The DKP suffered a humiliating setback in 12 February election, but will act as the major opposition force until 10 April when the 12th-term National Assembly starts.

It was usual that the new prime minister paid a courtesy call on the major opposition party first.

"We are put in an awkward situation over the question," a secretary said. He then even asked reporters which party No has to visit first.

Chief secretary to the Premier Ha Sun-pong said that the hours of No's visit to the parties were yet to be fixed through the consultation with the parties.

But party sources at the NDP and DKP said that they received calls from secretaries to the premier yesterday morning for the consultation of the visiting time.

According to combined sources of the opposition parties, Premier No may visit the NDP at 10 AM and the DKP at 10:30 AM respectively today.

Some critics said that they could not understand the reason why premier's secretaries were so nervous about making public No's schedule.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

'DEMOCRATIC UNIFICATION' CONFISCATED--Some 3,000 copies of the January edition of the "Democratic Unification" were learned to have been confiscated by police claimed to be questionable contents. The books were taken by police as they were to be delivered by two printing firms to the National Congress for Democratic Unification headed by the Rev Mun Ik-hwan. Some treatises in the January issue are reportedly concerned with national unification affairs. Representatives of the two printing firms are under investigation to determine how they came to print the books. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Feb 85 p 8 SK]

INDEPENDENT LEGISLATORS TO BE RECRUITED--In an obvious attempt to make up for its recent electoral loss, the moderate opposition Korea National Party (KNP) is trying to recruit independent lawmakers who were elected in last week's poll. In a news conference yesterday, party Vice President Yi Man-sop said the KNP will open its doors to independent lawmakers. The KNP will actively seek to recruit members of the National Rejuvenation Fraternity, which mainly comprises members of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party (DRP). The KNP won 20 parliamentary seats in last week's elections, five less than 4 years ago. Yi said his party will try to develop into a "real opposition party" committed to producing alternative policies in preparation for eventually becoming the ruling party. "We lost more seats than expected in the last elections. The losses, however, will not seriously affect our floor activities because those elected have experience in state administration," he said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

NSPK LEAD--Ko Chong-hun resigned yesterday as president of the New Socialist Party of Korea, assuming responsibility for what he called a "crushing defeat" that the party suffered in last Tuesday's National Assembly election. The outgoing NSPK leaders said, "I resigned to pave the way for an able person to lead the party." "I will work for the merging of democratic socialist parties," he added. Seventeen candidates of the NSPK ran in the election. But only one candidate made a successful bid. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

UNIVERSITY EXPELS 210 STUDENTS--Seoul National University yesterday expelled 210 students and issued warnings to 1,693 others for their poor academic performance during the last semester. The 1,903 disciplined students account for 8.3 percent of the school's enrollment. The total is the largest ever in the

university's history and an increase of 676 from last year when 1,227 were disciplined. Of the 210 students ordered to leave school, 76 were freshmen, 68 sophomores, 46 juniors and the remaining 20 seniors. Kang Sin-taek, the school's academic affairs dean, attributed the increase in the number of students of their midterm exams last October. He noted that freshmen boycotters received no grade points in such subjects as English and the Korean language. Kang said the school had also asked professors to apply more rigorous criteria in grading students. Under school regulations, the university expels students who receive three "academic warnings" for earning lower than a 2.0 out of a maximum possible 4.3 in grade average or who receive such warnings for two consecutive semesters. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 p 8 SK]

MAN-SOP NAMED ACTING KNP PRESIDENT--Yi Man-sop, senior vice president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, was named acting party president yesterday. The action was taken by party President Kim Chong-chol who is ill, said a spokesman for the KNP. Yi, meanwhile, said that the planned party shakeup will come after a national convention due to take place early next month to pick the new party president. Many key KNP officials failed in their bids for reelection in last week's election for the 12th National Assembly. They include Yi Chong-sung, vice president, Cho Il-chae, also vice president, and Kim Chong-ha, floor leader. The party won 20 parliamentary seats. It intends to enlist three newly elected independent lawmakers including Kim Hyo-yong, who was previously affiliated with the now-defunct ruling Democratic Republican Party. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

12TH ASSEMBLY TO BE DISCUSSED--Lawmakers-elect of the ruling Democratic Justice Party will meet today to discuss prospects for the 12th National Assembly. The newly elected assembly will be convened in the middle of April. A spokesman for the government party said yesterday that the DJP's 148 lawmakers-elect will have a "lively" debate on what course the next legislature should take after hearing speeches regarding the results of the 12 February parliamentary election. In the election, the party won 148 assembly seats, 87 in the direct balloting and 61 under the proportional representation system. The debate will begin at 8:30 AM and end at about 4 PM, according to a ruling party spokesman. Most of the present top party leaders are expected to retain their posts. The council is nominally the party's top decision-making body. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT URGED TO SUSTAIN ECONOMIC GROWTH

SK220145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial "Sustained Economic Policy"]

[Text] One outstanding feature of the large-scale cabinet shakeup this week was that all economic affairs ministers but the agriculture-fisheries minister were retained. The replacement of the agriculture-fisheries minister had been well anticipated since the former minister was listed among the ruling party's parliamentary candidates in the nationwide constituency under the proportional representation system.

The very fact that the deputy prime minister, who acts concurrently as the minister of economic planning, and most economic affairs ministers were retained is indeed exceptional in view of the past record of cabinet reshuffles, particularly following national elections.

The economic ministers' survival can thus be construed as President Chon Tu-hwan's firm resolve to endorse and continue the stability-oriented economic policy thus far implemented by the incumbent economic ministerial team.

In fact, the "economic team" has exerted its primary policy efforts to stabilizing the national economy during the past two and a half years. As a result of such efforts, the nation has succeeded in holding down the annual price increase rate to 2 to 3 percent and in achieving its yearly economic growth of 7 to 8 percent in recent years.

The economic stability could be attained at many costs, however. For instance, the government had to resort to freezing last year's national budget scale, while farmers and wage earners were compelled to endure only slight increases in the prices of foodgrains and labor wages.

Among the most urgent and grave issues facing the economic administrators is how to improve the international balance of payments, as the nation suffered a remarkable current-account deficit of \$492 million last month along, an amount comparable with the \$500-\$700 million projected as this year's total deficit.

Another impending task is to step up the work of realigning and consolidating "insolvent" enterprises and "unpromising" industries, a problem which is closely linked with the government's long-standing industry rationalization plan.

Probably the more urgent task is to collect back a huge amount of liquidity funds released during the recent general elections.

It has been reported that domestic credits advanced during the past 2 months swelled by approximately 1,000 billion won, the lion's share of which is believed to have been used as campaign funds for last week's parliamentary elections.

Thus, the increased money supply in the election period is feared to push up commodity prices or to fan inflationary psychology to some extent, shaking the relatively stable prices of real estate.

In connection with efforts to improve the international balance of payments, one serious economic issue is to reduce the ever-growing foreign debt burden amounting to nearly \$45 billion.

Accordingly, government economists are called upon to make concerted efforts to solve the foreign debts by focussing economic policy guidelines on this issue.

Among the outstanding election issues were agricultural policies and economic problems related to the agro-fishery communities.

In this regard, new Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Hwan In-song has reportedly said that he would strive to dissipate farmers' complaints by reducing the imports of farm produce and by improving the pricing pattern of domestic agricultural products.

On the other hand, noteworthy was Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon's recent remarks that the outcome of the latest elections has attested to the fact that the farmers at large are now better off than in the past, adding that a total of 6,000 billion won was invested into the farming sector last year alone from the government finance and in bank loans.

A slight yet obvious discrepancy in the two ministers' remarks may be taken as indicating a trend that economic affairs ministers but the agriculture-fisheries minister have somehow felt the rural economic problems burdensome in view of less economic profitability and efficiency our agriculture has in terms of international comparative advantages.

Notwithstanding, policy priority must be given to agro-fishery development for the benefit of farmers and fishermen with comprehensive eyes to the improvement of the nation's international payments position and restraints on the economic concentration into large cities.

After all, the government is advised to direct its economic policies toward the uprooting of any element detrimental to sustained economic growth based on stabilization of economic movements.

In addition, policies should be in order to distribute the fruits of economic stability and growth fairly to all social segments.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY--Seoul, 9 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korea's small- and medium-sized manufacturing industries registered a production growth rate of 16.9 percent in 1984, compared with a 13.8-percent gain for all manufacturing industries, a report released by the small and medium industry bank showed Saturday. The report indicated that the growth was accomplished despite the South Korean Government's business stabilization policy and the sluggish economic activity in developed countries. The bank conducted the survey on the production trends last year of 2,652 small- and medium-sized manufacturing firms. The electric and electronic goods and machinery industries recorded remarkable growth rates, 41.1 percent and 24 percent, respectively, the report said. The increase resulted from cooperation between small- and medium-sized firms and big companies, both of which achieved success in the division of labor. Meanwhile, the growth rate of wood products industry reached only 5.9 percent; that of the garments industry 1.4 percent; and that of the furniture industry 0.4 percent. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0642 GMT 9 Feb 85 SK]

NO CHANGE IN ECONOMIC POLICY--Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said yesterday that the election aftermath should not be allowed to hurt the nation's economic stability. He made the remarks in a hurriedly-convened economic ministers' meeting at the EPB amid the prevailing speculation that the cabinet's resignation en masse is imminent. EPB spokesman Pak Tong-chin quoted Sin as saying that an administration vacuum would not develop even if there should be sweeping cabinet reshuffle. "There would be no change in the nation's stability-first economic policy," Sin was quoted as saying. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Feb 85 p 2 SK]

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT PLEDGED FOR BANK--Seoul, 22 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korea plans to contribute an additional 123 million special drawing rights (SDR's) to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to help support the regional financing organization, Finance Minister Kim Man-che said Friday. Kim made the pledge at a meeting with seven ADB executive directors, who are in Seoul for an 8-day visit to inspect ADB-financed public development projects. They discussed the acceleration of bilateral financial cooperation and the lowering of interest rates on ADB loans to the level of those available on international financial markets, a ministry source said. Since Korea joined the ADB in 1966, it has contributed 891.2 million SDRs, (6.1 percent of the total ADB capital). The regional bank comprises 43 nations, both Asian and non-Asian. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 22 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MINISTRY BARES PROGRAM TO DEVELOP NUCLEAR ENERGY

SK140414 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Korea is spurring its long-term program to accumulate nuclear power technology and to develop atomic power stations of its own engineering design beginning in 1991.

The Ministry of Energy and Resources said yesterday that Korea's "standard atomic power plant" model will be drawn up by the end of 1990 and that the full-fledged development of the "Koreanized atomic plant" will start in 1991.

The standard atomic power plants thus developed will be installed in at least six sites starting with the projected No 13 nuclear power plant, a ministry official said.

According to the government's plan, finalized by the state-run Korea Power Engineering Co, a pressurized water reactor (PWR) with a generating capacity of 900 megawatts will become the "main standard model."

Of the nation's nine nuclear power plants, including those under construction, eight are fitted with PWRs while only one uses a pressurized heavy water reactor (PHWR). The only PHWR atomic unit is one in Wolsung, Kyongsangbuk-do.

In Korea, three nuclear power plants are now in commercial operation. The three are Nos 1 and 2 nuclear units in Kori, Kyongsangnam-do, and the No 3 nuclear power unit in Wolsung.

The six others remaining--Nos 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 units--are under construction. The construction of the nos 11 and 12 atomic units will begin in 1988.

The official said that Korea will develop its own reactor model, patterned after a pressurized water reactor (PWR), built along the lines of reactors Nos 1 and 2 at the Kori plant on the southeastern coast. The reactors were developed by U.S. Westinghouse.

Through developing its own reactor models, the government aimed to save 8 to 20 percent of total construction costs, cutting short the construction period of each atomic plant by one to one and a half years, the official said.

In order to ensure that the nation will be fully self-sufficient in its supply of nuclear fuel to atomic power plants across the country by 1988, the government will also build a nuclear fuel fabrication plant with an annual production capacity of 200 tons.

The construction of the proposed plant will begin this June at the Taedok Industrial Complex near Taejon, some 130km south of Seoul.

The construction will cost an estimated 43.2 billion won for completion by 1988. The nuclear fuel fabrication by 1988. The nuclear fuel fabrication plant will be designed to convert UF₆ to UO₂, thus producing pellets for fabrication.

By 2001, the nations will have 15 units of atomic power plants that will generate 82,559 GWH of electricity, capturing 43.4 percent of the expected total power generating capacity.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SPORTS MINISTER BRIEFS CHON ON POLICY GOODS

SK150321 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, 15 Feb (OANA_YONHAP)--As part of its effort to stage the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics successfully, the South Korean Government will beef up its sports diplomacy by dispatching world-touring missions and by expanding international exchanges, sports Minister Yi Yong-ho said Friday.

Meanwhile, the government will try to balance the development of sports between the nation's urban and rural areas and will spend 175 billion won (about \$20.8 million U.S.) by the early 1990's to build gymnasiums, swimming pools and stadiums in provincial cities and counties, Yi said.

Yi made the remarks while briefing President Chon Tu-hwan on his ministry's major policy goals for the year.

The minister said that the Sports Ministry will send sports diplomatic missions to the Middle East and Southeast Asia in 1985, to West Asia in 1986, to Africa and Latin America in 1987 and to the Eastern European Bloc in 1988.

Yi went on to say that the countdown for the 1986 Seoul Asian Games will start this 20 September, just 1 year ahead of the games. During the 1985 National Athletic Games, slated for October, opening and closing ceremonies will be held as a rehearsal for the 1986 competition, he added.

Aiming at taking second place in the Asian Games, the nation will train 932 athletes in 32 sports categories and send national teams to four all-round international sports events, including the world games and university, and 65 other international competitions, Yi said.

The ministry also plans to dispatch delegations to 52 international sports conferences, including the International Olympic Committee General Assembly, slated for East Berlin in June, to promote the nation's public relations in connection with the 1986 and 1988 events, the minister said.

Among other preparations for the successful staging of the games, Korea will hold six world championships, seven Asian competitions and seven international invitational meets this year, Yi said. Meanwhile, the ministry will try to sign sports exchange accords with such countries as France, the Netherlands, Finland, Australia and New Zealand this year, he added.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CARRIER PAYS PORT CALL--Inchon, Korea, 14 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--The 12,000-ton helicopter carrier Jeanne d'Arc, ship of the French Navy, made port on Thursday here, about 30 kilometers west of Seoul. The aim of the 6-day official port call is to provide French sailors and midshipmen cadets with experience in professional seamanship. During their stay in Korea, the French crewmembers are scheduled to visit the truce village of Panmunjom, the folk village near Seoul and the Chamsil Olympic Stadium in the capital city. Another French naval vessel, the 2,250-ton frigate Commandant Bourdais, will also make a 6-day official call at Inchon on Thursday. The two ships have made similar port calls in eight other countries, including Santo Domingo and New Caledonia, since leaving their base at Brest, France. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 14 Feb 85 SK]

KOREA-GAMBIA AGREEMENT--Seoul, 16 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korea and Gambia concluded a bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement Saturday, according to the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The agreement was endorsed in Banjul by Chang Myong-kwan, Korean ambassador to Gambia, and Lamin Kitty Jabang, Gambian minister of external affairs. Under terms of the arrangement, the two nations will not only promote a wide scope of science and technology cooperation, but also seek joint ventures and trade expansion. To this end, the countries will also form a joint committee and sign contracts by category, the ministry said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0557 GMT 16 Feb 85 SK]

SPORTS MINISTER--Seoul, 18 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho is leaving here for the Middle East Tuesday morning to engage in sports diplomacy concerning Seoul's hosting of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics. Yi will tour eight countries there, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and Jordan, for 27 days to try to step up sports exchanges between Korea and the Middle East. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 18 Feb 85 SK]

ROK-CANADA MEMORANDUM--Seoul, 18 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea and Canada will sign a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on sports exchanges between the two countries in Seoul on 18 March, a Korean Sports Ministry official said Tuesday. Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho and Canadian Sports Minister Otto Jelinek will pen the agreement, aimed at realizing the terms of a sports exchange pact concluded between the Korean and Canadian Olympic Committees last November. KOC President No Tae-u and his Canadian counterpart, Roger Jackson,

signed the agreement on sports exchanges--including athletes, coaches and information--in Mexico City on 8 November 1984. Korea concluded a similar agreement with Dominica in 1983 and with Iraq in 1984. According to the terms of the projected MOU, the two nations will cooperate closely in successfully staging off the 1988 Seoul Summer and the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympic Games. Also, the two countries will invite each other to preolympic meets to be held before the two official events. Meanwhile, Canada will provide Korea with technical know-how pertaining to some winter sports, the MOU indicated. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 19 Feb 85 SK]

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER LEAVES FOR URUGUAY--Seoul, 18 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korean Communications Minister Kim Song-chin will attend the 1 March inauguration of President Julio Maria Sanguinetti of Uruguay as a presidential envoy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Monday. While there, Kim will meet with Sanguinetti and other government leaders to exchange views on ways of improving economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Sanguinetti, 50, was elected president of the Latin American nation last November, putting an end to the country's 11-year-old military regime. Kim is tentatively scheduled to leave here this weekend. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0626 GMT 18 Feb 85 SK]

ROK FOREIGN POLICY--Tokyo (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government said yesterday that the continuity of foreign and economic policies seems to be stressed in the Korean cabinet reshuffle. A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said that his government does not expect a sudden change in Korea's foreign and economic policies. Korea and Japan, he said, are sure to continue to develop friendly and cooperative relations regardless of the appointment of new cabinet members. He added that the Korean Government seems to be aiming at promoting political and economic stability by reshuffling the cabinet soon after the parliamentary election. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

KOREAN SHIP HIT BY MISSILES--A 71,474-ton Korean oil tanker was attacked by jet fighters, believed to be Iranian, with missiles in the Persian Gulf at 9:40 PM. Monday but none of the 28 crewmen were reported injured, the owner company said yesterday. The Royal Colombo, carrying 125,000 tons of Saudi oil to Sri Lanka, suffered damage in the left side and radio room in the waters some 100 miles east of Qatar. The missile attack also caused fire in the vessel but the crew extinguished it. The oil tanker reached the port city of Dubai in the United Arab Emirates for itself at 3 PM yesterday, said the Daeyang Shipping Co, formerly Haewoo, affiliated with the Daewoo business group. The ship was hit by a missile in the Gulf last September, injuring two crewmen, the second Korean vessel to be attacked in the war-stricken area at that time. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

CHON RECEIVES CREDENTIALS--Seoul, 21 Feb (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan received credentials Thursday from three new ambassadors to South Korea in separate ceremonies at Chongwadae. They are: West German Ambassador Jurgen Kleiner, 52; Mauritanian Ambassador Diagana Youssouf, 40; and Burmese Ambassador Thein Aung, 55. Ambassador Youssouf will reside in Beijing. The German ambassador had served as a counselor at his nation's embassy in Seoul,

as ambassador to Hungary and as chief of the personnel affairs section at the Foreign Ministry before coming to Seoul. The Mauritanian ambassador served as minister of culture, youth and sports from 1982 through last year, while the Burmese envoy had served as a diplomat and as an assemblyman before proceeding to his post here. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 21 Feb 85 SK]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR VISITS NKDP--Amb Andre Baeyens of France visited Yi Min-u, president of the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party, at NKDP headquarters yesterday. He was the second foreign envoy to visit Yi in as many days. During their 40-minute meeting, Yi and Baeyens exchanged views on the course of action the NKDP will take and the proposed merger of the NKDP and the moderate opposition Democratic Korea Party, party spokesman Pak Sil said. Pak quoted Baeyens as telling Yi that he was surprised at the great success the NKDP, as a recently organized political group, in the voting. When the French ambassador asked how the return of Kim Tae-chung from the United States affected the election, Yi said that his homecoming helped the opposition "indirectly," the spokesman said. Baeyens also asked about the course of action the NKDP will take. Yi replied that the NKDP will go ahead with its call change in the constitution to pave the way for election a president through direct popular voting, Pak said. Referring to the difference between the NKDP and the DKP Yi described the DKP as a "government-inspired party," the spokesman said. On Thursday, Yi met with Paul Cleveland, minister counsellor of the U.S. Embassy, at the Plaza Hotel. The NKDP emerged as the major opposition party in the 12 February National Assembly election. [From the column "Out and About"] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Feb 85 p 4 SK]

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK JOINT AUTO PARTS VENTURE PLANNED

OW180538 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Feb (KYODO)-- NIFCO Inc said Monday that it will be part of a joint venture that will begin producing auto fasteners shortly near Seoul, South Korea.

The Seoul government is encouraging auto-related industry, as cars are an important element in the country's export strategy, the largest Japanese producer of resin-made fasteners for industrial use said.

A company spokesman said that the new firm, Korean Industrial Fastener Corp, will be capitalized at 400 million won (\$480,000), and owned 60 percent by Japanese interests--57 percent by NIFCO and 3 percent by Mitsubishi Corp--and 40 percent by Koreans.

Construction is to begin soon on a plant, to employ about 10 people, in an electrical industrial area in Gumi, about 250 kilometers South of Seoul. Completion is scheduled for June, said the spokesman.

The plant will at first produce the belt buckles that Yokohama-based NIFCO now exports to South Korea, worth an estimated 300 million yen (\$1.17 million) annually.

Production of other auto fasteners is also to start this year with a combined annual sales target in the initial year of 400 million yen (\$1.56 million), he said, adding that these products will be sold to leading South Korean automakers like Hyundai Motor Co and Daewoo Motor Corp.

NIFCO's plastic fasteners are widely used by Japanese automakers for carpets and door linings, as well as in engine compartments.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

VOLUNTEERS TO RESTRICT STEEL EXPORTS TO U.S.

SK210308 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, 21 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's steel export to the United States is expected to decline substantially this year under terms of a recently concluded bilateral trade agreement between the two nations, Trade and Industry Ministry sources said Thursday.

At the end of the second and final round of the Korea-U.S. steel talks in Washington 11-16 February, Korea agreed to voluntarily restrict its steel export to the United States to 1.9 percent of total U.S. consumption over the next 5 years, retroactive to 1 October 1984.

The ministry sources assumed that Korea's total steel export will remain at about two million tons this year, down 18.2 percent from 1984.

At the Washington meeting, the two countries also agreed to classify steel items into six categories--steel sheets and strips, plates, structurals, bars, pipes and tubes.

The U.S. side agreed to exclude Korea's export of semifinished and full-hard steel products, such as wire rope and strands, from the basic quota of 1.9 percent, according to the sources.

The Korean side, however, agreed to limit its semifinished and full-hard steel products to the U.S. market to 50,000 tons and 100,000 tons, respectively, per year for the next 5 years, the sources added.

Both sides agreed to remove the current U.S. antidumping and countervailing duties imposed on some Korean steel products, retroactive to 1 October 1984.

Korea exported steel products worth about U.S. \$750 million to the United States last year--about 35 percent of the nation's total steel export in 1984.

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

COLOR TV DUMPING CHARGE--Seoul, 11 Feb (YONHAP)--Three Japanese-invested electronics firms in Canada are moving to file an anti-dumping suit against South Korean color television exporters, a Korea Trade Promotion Corp (Kotra) official said Monday. The three companies are Matsushita Electronics of Canada, Hitachi Ltd and Mitshubishi of Canada. The official quoted a report from a Kotra branch office in Toronto as saying that the firms are expected to lodge a suit soon, although the office confirmed Thursday that the revenue Canada, a tax regulating body, has not received a petition. Such a move is designed to block Korean color TV manufacturers from expanding their exports to the Canadian market, the official said. Korea exported color TV sets worth about U.S. \$5.4 million in the January-October period of last year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0646 GMT 11 Feb 85 SK]

EXPORT TO LATIN AMERICA--Seoul, 16 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korea's export to Latin America is likely to rebound because economics there are riding in the draft of economic recovery by the advanced nations. Korean Government officials said Saturday that the growth in the nation's export to Latin American countries like Mexico and Brazil is expected to be accelerated by barter trade and deferred-payment exports as well as joint venture investments. Korea's export to the Latin America grew from U.S. \$242.7 million worth in 1978 to \$806.6 million worth in 1981. The figure, however, has declined since to \$543.3 million in 1983. Meanwhile, Korea's import from those countries rose from \$174.4 million worth in 1978 to \$985.2 million worth in 1983. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0602 GMT 16 Feb 85 SK]

BIDDING FOR CONTRACT--Seoul, 14 Feb (YONHAP)--Three major South Korean firms have actively begun preparations to obtain the international bid for a sub-contract to build oil terminal facilities in north Yemen's Marib oil field, industry sources here said Thursday. The sources said that the three Korean firms have contacted the Hunt Oil Company of the United States, holder of the bidding and main contractor for the \$2 billion project, or dispatched specialists to north Yemen to gather detailed informations. The U.S. company holds the rights to construct the Marib facilities, comprising oil pipelines, docks and a tanker terminal and will subcontract the project after the bidding before June. The sources said that the Korean trio, Yukong Ltd, the Samwhan Corp and Hyundai Construction Co Ltd, were relatively optimistic about obtaining the contract because they have participated in the development of the Marib oil field. However, to fence off the expected fierce competition, from

foreign firms, the three companies have been advised to form a consortium for the bidding, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0003 GMT 14 Feb 85 SK]

SATELLITE PROGRAMS CURBED--Seoul, 14 Feb (YONHAP)--As part of the South Korean Government's measures to improve the country's international balance of payments, it has decided to curb the unnecessary expenditure of foreign currency on amusement programs and television relays via satellite, Finance Ministry officials said Thursday. With the decision, the ministry recently requested that the Culture and Information Ministry and the Sports Ministry be prudent in pushing sports and cultural exchanges with foreign nations in order to help stem the nation's excessive outlay of foreign exchange for recreation, the officials said. The amount of foreign currency South Korea spent on amusement programs and TV relay fees from August of 1983 through July of 1984 totaled U.S. \$12 million, a ministry tally showed. The figure breaks down into \$8.5 million for TV relay fees and \$3.5 million for sports and cultural exchanges. The country's expenditure of foreign currency for recreation programs has continued to grow since 1983. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0837 GMT 14 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/242

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY MEMBERS' ROLE IN REVOLUTION, STRESSED

SK150540 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2110 GMT 10 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 11 February editorial: "Party Members Must Play the Role of Leading Fighters in Today's Revolutionary March"]

[Text] Today, the working class and all working people of the country, upholding the slogans of the party Central Committee, are stepping up the grand march to glorify this meaningful year. Our party members have heavy responsibility in this march.

The slogans of the party Central Committee are calling for the party members to play the role of leading fighters in revolutionary struggle and construction.

Party members are self-conscious revolutionary fighters and their duty is to play the role of leading fighters. In the struggle to implement the party's intent, our party members have always played the role of leading fighters. This is a great pride of the WPK members. Our party members must more highly display this traditional spirit in accordance with the demand of their present revolutionary mission.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This year we must bring about new upsurges in revolution and construction. By so doing, we must observe the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party as a grand festival of victors.

We are facing a heavy revolutionary mission before the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his teachings at the 10th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee, and his New Year's address, clearly indicated the militant tasks to be accomplished this year. Those tasks must be successfully accomplished. This is very important to glorify the victories and achievements that our party and people have won in revolution and construction during the past 40 years, and to establish a foundation for even greater victory. For our party members--the members of the vanguard unit of the revolution,--nothing is more rewarding and honorable than taking the lead in this struggle.

Today, our party gives more credit to the party members. The slogans of the party Central Committee say: All party members, become revolutionary fighters single-mindedly and boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, as you have been along the road of the difficult Korean revolution.

Our revolution and construction have been vigorously carried out in accordance with the intent of the party and the leader. This is attributable to the party members' espousing of party policies and their self-sacrificing struggle. When the millions of our party members possess a burning loyalty to the party and the leader and take the lead in the gallant struggle, we can overcome any difficulty and occupy any fortress. All party members must play the role of leading fighters in today's revolutionary march. By so doing, they must return the high expectation and credit of the party and the leader with their loyalty.

Party members' role as the leading fighters is played in the course of accomplishing the revolutionary task given by the party by taking initiative and setting examples for the masses. All party members must accomplish the militant task for this year unconditionally and thoroughly. By so doing, they must glorify their title of party member.

Our party must be strengthened. This is our most important revolutionary task for this year. Party members must become models in accomplishing the revolutionary task and must be more loyal to the party than anyone else. All party members must arm themselves with the chuche idea and the decisions and directions of the party and must fully realize the greatness of the party. By so doing, they must become unyielding revolutionaries who uphold the party and the leader with a firm belief under all circumstances. By so doing, they must strengthen the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the party formed around the party center and must contribute to enhancing the combat capabilities and the leading role of the party.

Socialist economic construction must be properly carried out. This is an important task given by the party. Party members of all sectors and units must take initiative for the masses and must swiftly and brilliantly fulfill their quotas. By so doing, they must implement the party's intent of making a new turn in socialist economic construction.

The party members of the extraction industry, railway transport, and the metallurgical industry must deeply realize the honor of defending the important sectors of the national economy. By so doing, they must fully display the spirit of fulfilling their given quotas responsibly and with an attitude worthy of masters.

The party members of the light industry and the sector of the service for people must continue to effect innovation and make progress by fully mobilizing all hidden potentials and possibilities. By so doing, they must become leading fighters in carrying out the light industrial and service revolutions.

The party members of the rural economic sector, leading cooperative farm members and masses, must finish all their seasonal farm work in accordance with the demand of the chuche farming method. By so doing, they must fulfill their duties to develop agriculture to a new stage.

Examples should be set in accomplishing any given task. This is very important for cadre party members. All functionaries must deeply realize their important mission as the commanding staff of the revolution. By so doing, they must properly fulfill their given duties in today's revolutionary march.

Functionaries of the economic sector must responsibly and swiftly accomplish the tasks to carry out the work of supplying materials and organizing cooperative production, to improve the transport system, to utilize all the economic means, and to apply the independent financial operation system. By so doing, they must make decisive progress in stabilizing production at a high level and conducting economic management in a scientific and rational way.

Party members' leading role is also played in educating and remaking the masses and organizing and mobilizing them for accomplishing revolutionary tasks. In accordance with the demand of the revolution for strengthening the ranks of the revolution and bringing about new upsurges in socialist construction, all party members must further enhance their roles as educators and organizers of the masses.

Today, our party is calling for us to more firmly rally the masses of all strata around the party. Party members of all sectors and units must go down deep to the masses of all strata and make them deeply realize the greatness and benevolence of the party and the leader. By so doing, they must see to it that working people will entirely depend on our party for the future of themselves and their descendants, and will eternally trust and follow our party. By so doing, they must make new progress in consolidating the political and ideological unity between the party and the people and strengthening the ranks of the revolution.

Success in the work with people must be won in carrying out socialist construction. All party members must live and work with people. By so doing, they must make people adopt an attitude worthy of masters of the revolution and properly accomplish their given revolutionary mission.

In accordance with the special distinction of each sector and its capabilities, party members of all sectors and units of the national economy must make the masses realize the significance of the given economic task and must show them how to accomplish it. At the same time, they must take initiatives and set examples. By so doing, they must see to it that all working people fulfill the daily, 10-day period, monthly, and indexed quotas of the national economic plan for this year without fail.

To enhance the party members' leading role, guidance for their party lives should be intensified. In accordance with the demand of reality, party

organizations must render even more effective guidance for party members' party lives. By so doing, they must see to it that all party members show the ardent loyalty and fighting spirit of members of the Workers Party.

Party cells and primary party organizations must make all party members deeply realize the honor and responsibility of members of the Workers Party. By so doing, they must see to it that party members always remember the responsibility of party members, implement their decisions to mark the revolutionary national holiday meaningfully this year, and lead the masses to struggle and innovation. At the same time, in carrying out the revolutionary task, they must make adequate job assignments for party members, and properly evaluate the status of their fulfillment. By so doing, they must make party members possess a lofty revolutionary spirit and enhance their leading role in the ongoing rewarding battle.

All party members must further enhance their leading role, while maintaining the lofty loyalty to the party and the leader. By so doing, they must mark the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party with a great festival of victors.

CSO: 4110/097

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA REVIEWS 19 FEBRUARY DPRK PRESS

SK190438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 19 Feb 85

["Press Review"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--Papers here today editorially call for strengthening education in the chuche idea and further accelerating the modelling of the whole society on this idea.

On February 19, 1974, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward the policy on modelling the whole society on the chuche idea. On the occasion of this significant anniversary papers introduce successes registered in the implementation of this policy.

Appearing in NODONG SINMUN is a report that seminars on the New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song were held in various countries.

Seen in dailies is a report that the recommendation of candidates for deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies has been completed.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an article titled "Constant Spiritual Culture Is Duty of Revolutionaries".

Papers carry news that Chinese mass media and Japanese and U.S. news agencies conveyed a report of the Central Statistical Board of the DPRK on the fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan in our country.

NODONG SINMUN prints an article on the great pride of our people in having fulfilled the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Carried in dailies is a report about endeavours of the working people throughout the country to greet the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the party's founding with shining successes in labour.

According to NODONG SINMUN, the DPRK ambassador paid a farewell call on the Singaporean president.

Printed in the daily is news that the president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea called for revision of the present "constitution".

It carries a commentary denouncing U.S. Army Chief of Staff Wickham's prattling about "threat of southward invasion".

The daily runs a commentary denouncing a "joint winter aerial mobile exercise" staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

In a commentary MINJU CHOSON denounces "picture of the 21st century" advertised by the South Korean puppet clique as an advertisement designed to deceive the people.

NODONG SINMUN informs the readers that a Soviet paper denounced the "National Assembly elections" of the South Korean puppets and a Bangladesh friendship organization held that the venue of the next Olympiad should be shifted from Seoul to another place.

It prints notes by No Yong-sop who came over to the northern half of the DPRK through a third country after he went to South Korea during the fatherland liberation war.

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises are denounced in various countries, report papers.

Dailies inform the readers that Wojciech Jaruzelski visited India and the Greek prime minister paid an official visit to the Soviet Union.

MINJU CHOSON runs an article exposing the reactionary nature of the capitalist elections.

NODONG SINMUN reports about the development of the electronic industry in Romania and successful economic development in Czechoslovakia.

It reports that foreign countries denounced the U.S. "star war" program and carries the second part of an article denouncing Japan for racing along the road of build a military power.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KULLOJA NO 2 PUBLISHED; ARTICLES HIGHLIGHTED

SK181055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--KULLOJA No 2, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has come off the press.

Carried in the magazine is an editorial article headlined "Let Us Effect a new Turn in the Rural Party Work Through a Thorough Application of the Chongsan-ri Spirit in Chongsan Ri Method" on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Kangso County and Chongsan Ri, South Pyongan Province.

The creation of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the article says, was the birth of the most scientific and revolutionary leadership method that accords with the basic requirements of mass leadership and the nature of the communists and a historical event that brought about a fundamental turn in thoroughly implementing the working-class party's leadership of the revolution and construction and the building of socialism and communism.

Also carried in the magazine is an article titled "Chongsan-ri Method Is a Powerful Mass Leadership Method of Our Party."

The political and ideological articles of the magazine include "Our Party's Exploits in Developing in Depth the Revolutionary Traditions of the Anti-Japanese Struggle," "Our Party's Creative Ideological and Theoretical Activity and Its Brilliant Fruition," "The Unquestioned Trust in the Party Is Our People's Revolutionary Faith," "Great Leadership of Our Party in Deepening the Education in the Chuche Idea," "To Be Faithful to the Party's Leadership Is the Core in the Activity of the League of Socialist Working Youth" and "Brilliant Guidance in Opening the Period of Full Efflorescence of the Monumental Art."

Appearing in the magazine are articles on economic construction titled "Equilibrium Between Production and Transport Is Prerequisite to a Fast Development of Economy," "Cost-Accounting System in the Economic Management Is Consistent Policy of Our Party," "Improvement of People's Life and Revolution in Services," "Distribution According to Work Done is Objective Law of

Socialist Society" and "Land Administration Is Worthy Work for Creating Conditions for an Independent and Creative Life."

The magazine carries scientific and cultural articles headlined "The Party's Leadership of Educational Work and Role of University Party Committees" and "Chuche-based Literature and Art Is a Powerful Means of Establishing a Revolutionary World Outlook".

An article titled "Reactionary Nature of the South Korean Puppet Clique's Theory of 'Common Destiny'" in the magazine says that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's loud talk about "common destiny" of South Korea and Japan is, in essence, aimed at justifying their treacherous acts to maintain their dirty "regime" under the patronage of the Japanese reactionaries, offering South Korea as the latter's colony.

Another article titled "Intrusion of Japanese Monopoly Capital Into Southeast Asia" notes: The Japanese monopoly capital takes the Southeast Asian region as the main target of its economic intrusion. Lurking behind this is the Japanese reactionaries' crafty scheme to turn this region into their safe raw material resources base and a market for their goods and, furthermore, inveigle the countries in this region into the "Pacific basin community", a modern version of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere" and the neo-colonial sphere of domination.

CSO: 4100/226

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR NOVEMBER 1983

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during November 1983:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 1 November 1983 at the right center of page 1 carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Enthusiastically Perform Fall Tree Planting." States that fall is a good season, like spring, for planting trees and that Korea has a lot of mountains which can be utilized by planting useful trees which will benefit economic construction and raise the standard of living; calls on all party members and workers to be fully aware of the importance of tree planting and to go forth as one to plant trees during the autumn season; stresses that all functionaries and workers in all units of every sector to engage in the task the party has assigned to achieve 2 million chongbo of additional forest within the near future by enthusiastically planting trees this fall; stresses the importance of good quality tree planting so that the trees will live to flourish where planted; calls for intensification of party guidance for tree planting; urges all party organizations to perform political work and work with people among the party members and workers so that they will exceed the quotas for their units and sectors of planting trees this fall.

On 5 November 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Move Economic Guidance Closer to the Lower Levels in Accordance With the Requirements of Present Development." Quotes Kim Il-song on improving guidance and management of the national economy by having economic guidance move closer to the lower levels in conformance with the requirements of present development; stresses the need for continuing close ties among sectors in the national economy and for economic guidance work to be performed in closer relationship with the lower echelons in order to make it possible to achieve the national economic goals set forth by the Sixth Party Congress; calls for provincial economic guidance committees to give direct guidance to the factories and enterprises within the province and closely align this guidance with reality and with the masses providing scientific and realistic guidance in accordance with the Tae'an Work System; calls for all functionaries, especially responsible functionaries in provincial economic guidance committees to make going down among the workers a systematic process for regularly ascertaining the status of equipment maintenance and utilization, materials provision, production, etc., and set the correct direction of action from their findings; stresses that the functionaries in

party and state economic guidance organizations are expediting their important assignments in the national economy enjoying the great confidence that the party center has placed in them; exhorts provincial economic guidance committees to have their guidance functionaries go down among the workers in order to successfully achieve the 10 long-range goals including reclamation at 300,000 chongbo of tideland and the construction projects in the Sunch'on, Ch'ongjin, Hamhung and Anju districts and thereby bring about a new advance in socialist economic construction.

On 7 November 1983, at the bottom of page 1 with border, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Establish Revolutionary Study Habits." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on all the cadre upholding the party slogan, "May the entire party, whole populace, and entire military study!," and ceaselessly raising up their level of political theory, culture and technology and that study is the first duty of a person who wages revolution; states that the party center presented guidelines on incorporating the guerrilla band style study method in their efforts to bring about a revolutionary transformation in study; emphasizes the need for epochally heightening the political and practical level of study to meet the demands of present reality and to accomplish the 10 long-range goals set forth at the

Sixth Party Congress; notes that all the basic principles for the struggle to embody the chuche idea are contained in Kim Il-song's instructions and party guidelines, particularly Kim Il-song's report to the Sixth Party Congress, his

governmental address and Kim Chong-il's work, "On the Chuche Idea"; urges all functionaries, whether they be guidance, party or administrative functionaries, to study world technological materials and attend scientific symposiums to obtain ample scientific and technical knowledge for accomplishing the 10 long-range goals and converting the national economy to a chuche oriented, modern and scientific footing; stresses that scientific and technical functionaries must adopt the results of ultra-modern scientific technology and incorporate them in their projects at the proper moment; states that the people's grand study hall built under the guidance of the party is a grand hall of scientific education for raising up the political and practical level of the functionaries and workers and should be used by guidance functionaries to study modern scientific technology; urges party organizations to adopt study as the first obligation of the functionaries, set study regulations and conduct periodic evaluations of the status of study so that the guidance functionaries will fulfill their mission as directors of the revolution.

On 8 November 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Decisively Increase Coal Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on ample provision of coal for normalization of production in all sectors of the national economy and that coal is the food of industry; calls for great increase in coal production at the Anju district coal mining complex and the Sunch'on district coal mining complex; stresses mechanization of coal mining operations and production of comprehensive coal extractors, 1,000 hp hoists, loaders, drillers, etc.; exhorts the administration council and the ministry of mining to turn their attention to coal mining, formulate regularized planning in accordance with

the Tae'an Work System and perform proper production supervision and keep in close touch with subordinate elements and thereby demonstrate the vitality of the Tae'an Work System.

On 9 November 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Properly Perform Next Year's Farming Preparations Ahead Of Time." The editorial states that preparations for next year's farming must be performed well in order to implement the party's wishes to increase grain production along with bringing this year's harvest to a successful conclusion; urges the rural economic management functionaries to go among the agricultural workers and ascertain the status of preparations for next year's farming and establish concrete measures for farming preparations based on experiences gained in farming this year; cautious against thinking that there is still some time to rest on one's laurels before preparing for next year's farming; calls for timely overhauling and maintenance of farm equipment, procurement and storage of chemical fertilizer and farm chemicals and establishment of fertilizer systems and timely delivering of spare parts, tires and oil; calls upon the functionaries and workers in such sectors as the chemical, machine and metallurgical industrial sectors to take to heart the party's principle of farming first and provide farm goods, materials and machinery to the rural management sector ahead of time and thereby create a great upswing in farm production.

On 10 November 1983, at the upper right and center of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Strengthen Commodities Supply Work to the Countryside." The editorial states that the important task of producing 15 million tons of grain lies ahead and the state is enhancing the lives of the rural populace by heightening their zeal but to accomplish this commodities must be amply supplied to the countryside; notes that supplying commodities to the countryside is one of the important tasks for eliminating the discrepancy between the living standard of municipal and rural communities and raising up the zeal of the farm workers; calls for all functionaries, especially those in the commercial sector, to distribute commodities to the countryside properly to enable the farm workers to succeed in their goal of 15 million tons of grain production; urges the committees and ministries of the administration council and provincial, municipal and county responsible functionaries to see to it that commodities are delivered to the countryside on a timely basis and that the appropriate local light industry factories increase production to accommodate this objective; calls upon all counties to set up their own commercial commodities supply bases and rural store networks and see to it that they are supplied good quality products from the local enterprises; emphasizes that commerce is interconnected with production and consumption and that all kinds of reserves and capabilities should be mobilized to provide more commodities to the countryside; exhorts provincial, city and county party organizations and peoples governmental organizations at all levels to intensify political indoctrination of commercial functionaries so that they will thoroughly comply with the demands and principles arising in commercial goods supply work.

On 12 November 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Comply With Cooperative Production Regulations in All Sectors of the National Economy." The editorial states

that socialist production is cooperative production and all factories and enterprises in all sectors are closely connected and coordinated like one organism; stresses the importance of cooperative goods production in accomplishing the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 long-range goals and creating the "speed of the eighties"; urges all economic guidance functionaries in the committees and ministries of the administration council and provincial economic guidance committees to foster a highly collective spirit under the slogan, "all for one, one for all" and eliminate the narrow tendency to think only of one's own factory or enterprise and to work ardently to produce cooperative goods for timely provision to other factories; calls for normalization of coal production and heightening of transportation and electric power production; emphasizes improvement of materials production and supply work in close coordination with the sales companies within the various ministries of the administration council; exhorts party organizations in factories and enterprises to embody socialist economic guidance management principles among the economic guidance functionaries and producing masses and explain the significance of Kim Il-song's instructions and party guidelines on strengthening cooperative production regulations; calls upon party functionaries to acknowledge like the stars in the art film, "County Party Responsible Secretary," and formulate cooperative production plans and arrange for cooperative production and provision within established deadlines.

On 14 November 1983, at the top half of page 1 with border, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Intensify the Class Indoctrination Work Among the Party Members and Workers." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 224, 18 November 1983 pp D 14-18: "NODONG SINMUN Stresses Class Indoctrination Work". Text also published under the same title in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-84-012, 24 February 1984 pp 105-110: "Stepping Up Class Indoctrination Work Urged".]

On 18 November 1983, at the top half of page 1 with border, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Apply the Principle of Socialist Economic Guidance and Management." [Text summarized in Korean Affairs Report, No 331, JPRS 84999, 22 December 1983 pp 79-80: "NODONG SINMUN On Applying Socialist Economic Guidance".]

On 19 November 1983, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Raise Much Livestock and Further Increase Soil Fertility." The editorial states that raising more livestock not only provides more meat for the people but also increases the supply of fertilizer which increases soil fertility, thereby aiding farm productivity; cites the necessity of using organic fertilizer to prevent soil acidity and enhance soil nutrients for better crop growth; stresses the need for more organic fertilizer to enhance crop yield which is necessary despite the vast tideland reclamation projects, the program to recover new farmland and the campaign to farm adjacent plots; calls upon all functionaries and workers in the rural management sector to engage more enthusiastically in raising domestic animals to produce more fertilizer and meat through development of joint ranching and having farm families raise domestic animals on a large scale; urges the functionaries to turn their attention to providing feed and young domestic animals to farm households and establish concrete plans for raising

domestic animals based on their on-site analysis of the status in their area of responsibility; calls for increasing the role of party organizations and three revolutions teams in animal husbandry so that a mass movement for raising domestic animals will get underway to produce more meat and fertilizer.

On 22 November 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us More Vigorously Push Ahead With Plant Facilities Production." The editorial states that under the wise leadership of the party, capital construction is underway on a large scale, particularly in the districts of Sunch'on, Ch'ongjin, Anju and Hamhung where chemical and metallurgical factories are being modernized, rebuilt and expanded and thermal power plants and lockgates are being constructed; cites the experience gained in construction of the number three ore dressing shop at the Komdok ore mining complex as proof that plant facilities must be produced in conjunction with the rapidly concluding construction now underway; notes that all the plant facilities being produced in the machine industry require high level science and technology and are of very high capacity and thus cannot be produced without technical innovation; calls for incorporation of advanced technology in machine tool manufacture to produce plant facilities at a more rapid pace to advance the deadline for operation of important construction objectives.

On 23 November 1983, at the lower right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "The 30 Years of Fraternal Cooperation." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 227, 23 November 1983 pp D 1-3: "Reportage on DPRK-PRC Agreement".]

On 24 November 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Expedite Chemical Fertilizer Production for the New Fertilizer Year." The editorial states the necessity for waging the struggle to produce chemical fertilizer for next year's farming in order to expedite the goal of 15 million tons of grain production; urges all functionaries, especially those in the administration council, to place priority on chemical fertilizer production in accordance with the party line on agriculture first and to provide materials and equipment to the chemical fertilizer production sector; stresses employment of the Taaen Work System in chemical fertilizer production and provision of such materials as coal, iron sulfide, phosphate, lime, etc.; exhorts all producers of chemical fertilizer to emulate the unsung heroes and fulfill their quotas in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality.

On 25 November 1983, at the lower right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Korea-Romania Friendship Will Grow Stronger and Develop." [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 231, 30 November 1983 pp D 12-13: "Welcoming Editorials".]

On 28 November 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Expedite Land Readjustment and Land Improvement." The editorial states that land readjustment and improvement are for the purpose of mechanizing rural management, obtaining new farmland

and increasing grain production; emphasizes the need for regularizing the shape of plots, adjusting mounds and ditches to take full advantage of the high technical level of farming methods and the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture; notes that land readjustment and improvement is one of the projects for remaking nature which uses a lot of manpower and which must be performed along with chores connected with bringing this year's farming to a rapid conclusion and preparing for next year's farming; calls for the guidance personnel not merely to give orders and perform evaluations but to go among the farm workers to oversee the overall work of land readjustment and improvement and see to it that once a plot of land is adjusted and improved workers are not sent back to the same place and that good quality work is performed as a contribution to the goal of increased grain production; stresses that adjustment of plots and soil improvement conditions differ by location and projects must be tailored to fit individual circumstances; states that units which performed land readjustment and improvement chores well were able to carry on without state assistance with the equipment, labor and reserves they had on hand; calls upon local party organizations to see to it that the functionaries and workers carry out land readjustment and improvement in the spirit of self-reliance and that they are provided the necessary manpower, equipment, materials and spare parts so that they will be able to provide production on a timely basis.

On 30 November 1983, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Masterfully Provide For the Livelihood of the Country." The editorial states that during the present battle for economic construction to achieve the 10 long-range goals, all units in every sector must actively participate in the struggle for conservation and quality enhancement and to create the "speed of the eighties" which is the party line to accomplish the economic programs for the eighties; calls for all functionaries and workers to uphold Kim Il-song's instructions on improving economic guidance management and frugally utilizing the livelihood of the country; calls for functionaries and workers to recognize themselves as masters of the country's livelihood and to treat common property like their own and to abide by party policy in every work they perform; stresses that scientifically determining techno-economic standards is the mark of good management which the economic guidance functionaries must adopt as their own; identifies the independent accounting system as the method for intensifying conservation and frugally utilizing the country's livelihood; exhorts party organizations to ascertain the status of enforcement of the independent accounting system in all units, decrease in basic unit consumption, increase in product quality and increase in per-capita production of employees; calls upon all workers to protect and manage production facilities, health and cultural facilities, care for and manage streets, villages, plants and schools and thereby bring about a new usurge in socialist economic construction.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR DECEMBER 1983

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during December 1983:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 3 December 1983, at the lower left of page 1, carried the editorial entitled, "Emissary of Friendship of the Guyanese People." The editorial notes the arrival of the governmental and party delegation headed by Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana at the invitation of president Kim Il-song; states that the arrival of this delegation will serve to raise the level of militant friendship between the peoples of Guyana and Korea who are travelling together along the road to autonomy, independence and socialism; recounts some of the successes achieved by the Guyanese people after attaining independence from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism; stresses that the line of building "cooperative socialism" adopted by the Guyanese people is the appropriate line in keeping with the situation of their country; states that the Korean people roundly criticize the interference and plots of the imperialists against the Guyanese people and express firm solidarity with them in their struggle to protect the fruits of revolution; states that the Guyanese government and people support the policy against the "two Koreas policy", for the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from South Korea and for the peaceful independent reunification of the country without outside interference; concludes with the hope that the Guyanese delegation will have a pleasant stay in Korea and attain success in their visit.

On 5 December 1983, on the lower half of page 1 with border, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let All of Us Vigorously Rise in Implementing the Decisions of the Eighth Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 236, 7 December 1983 pp D 5-9: "Implementation of 8th Plenum Decisions Urged".]

On 8 December 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Concentrate Efforts on Coal Production Party-Wide, State-Wide." The editorial states that coal is the most important item in rapidly developing the economy and raising up the standard of living to which the party devotes its attention party-wide and state-wide; notes the demand for coal in modern power plants, chemical factories and for the construction projects and expansion projects now underway as well as for the construction projects on the drawing-board; emphasizes that the country possesses coal

resources of mammoth proportions and a strong industry and technology to utilize them; stresses that all units in every sector must provide the necessary materials and equipment to small and large coal mines to enable them to achieve the goal of 120 million tons of coal; points out that the factories and enterprises must be given concrete assignments and pressed to produce and deliver coal mining equipment to the coal mines on a timely basis; calls upon economic guidance functionaries in the ministries and committees of the administration council and provincial economic guidance committees to go to the appropriate factories and enterprises and formulate concrete plans for producing and distributing coal mining equipment to the coal mines based on their detailed analysis of the situation in the factories and enterprises and settle all the problems they encounter; calls for supply of parts to the coal mines to assure that all equipment is operated at full capacity; singles out South P'yongan province which contains such large coal mining complexes as the Anju, Sunch'on and Tokch'on district mining enterprises and the key role coal plays in the industry of South P'yongan Province; points out that the masters of the coal industrial sector are the functionaries and workers of that sector who must work like masters who increase coal production according to the will and desire of the party; calls upon party organizations and three revolutions teams to uphold Kim Il-song's instructions to the party plenum to concentrate firepower on coal production and enable the workers in the coal mining sector to decisively increase coal production.

On 12 December 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Work and Live in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Band Style." The editorial states that living in the anti-Japanese guerrilla band style is needed for successfully accomplishing the new tasks assigned by the 8th plenum of the Party Sixth Central Committee and maintaining a revolutionary struggle atmosphere created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; cites this life-style as necessary for accomplishing the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction and the Second 7-Year Plan; states that the tasks assigned by the plenum in connection with the construction projects on the five district fronts and the tasks for normalizing and increasing production; calls for the guidance functionaries to go down below and perform economic organization and production direction; calls upon functionaries in the ministries and committees of the administration council and provincial economic guidance committees to go down among the factories and enterprises and ascertain their situation and perform economic organization and direction in conjunction with their concrete findings; cites the slogan, "Produce, Study and Live in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Band Style" as the revolutionary slogan to follow in bringing about endless advances and the cause of revolution to a successful conclusion.

On 10 December 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring About an Epochal Upswing in Iron and Steel Production." The editorial states that an upswing in iron and steel production is required to implement the decisions of the eighth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee; notes that it was because iron and steel and plant facilities were produced on time that such projects as construction of the number three ore dressing plant at the Komdok ore mining complex was completed in one year and the Mirim and Ponghwa lockgates were completed within a short period

of time; calls for all functionaries and workers in the metallurgical industry to engage vigorously in the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" and normalize iron and steel production at a high level and strive to achieve the goal of 15 million tons of steel production; emphasizes incorporating new iron production methods into the iron and steel production process and modernization of iron and steel production systems in the mold of chuche; calls upon the scientists and technicians to normalize iron and steel production based on their steadfast research modern production methodology; emphasizes utilizing the Taeann Work System in iron and steel production and having the economic guidance functionaries go down below and organize campaigns according to the Taeann Work System for production in the iron and steel mills and formulate detailed plans for provision of equipment and materials; exhorts party organizations and three revolutions teams in the metallurgical and allied sectors to incorporate new iron and steel production methods in the production process and thereby bring about a great upsurge in accomplishing next year's national economic plan in accordance with the decision of the 8th plenum of the Sixth Central Committee.

On 12 December 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "May the Economic Guidance Functionaries Responsibly Fulfill Their Revolutionary Duties." The editorial states that the eighth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee presented heightening the role of guidance functionaries as a militant task for creating a new upswing in socialist economic construction; urges all economic guidance functionaries in all units of every sector to perform correct guidance of economic work with a high sense of responsibility in the spirit of masters; calls upon all functionaries including those in the ministries and committees of the administration council and provincial economic guidance committees to display a high sense of responsibility in leading the struggle to implement party policy and the decisions of the plenum like the hero in the film, "County Party Secretary"; calls for functionaries in planning offices of the state planning committee and the other ministries and committees in the administration council and provincial economic guidance committees to design and assign work based on the requirements of party policy and guide the workers to fulfill their assignments like true commanders of the revolution; exhorts the functionaries to go down below on a regular basis and work alongside the miners in the pits, the farmers in the fields, the steel workers by the ovens and give production guidance based on their evaluation of the actual situation they encounter; urges party organizations on all levels to help the administration and economic guidance functionaries to organize and guide economic work in a responsible manner and see to it that they discard all antiquated working habits in responsibly fulfilling their revolutionary responsibilities and thereby implement the decisions of the eighth plenum and successfully achieve the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

On 13 December 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Develop the Machine Industry to a Higher Level." The editorial states that the eighth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee presented the task of raising up the machine industry to a higher level to develop other sectors rapidly and raise up the material and cultural lives of the people; emphasizes developing the machine industry in tandem with the task of concentrating firepower on coal production by producing modern, large size,

high speed excavators and transporters as well as producing and delivering equipment to the large scale construction projects on the five fronts; cites the example of the 10 party members of Nagwon for emulation by the functionaries and workers in implementing party policy; notes that production of large scale oxygen separators is of important significance in raising up the machine industry to a higher level; calls for raising up the quality of machine products and for quality control functionaries to instill in the workers an appreciation for improved quality of their products through politico-organizational work; exhorts all guidance functionaries in the appropriate ministries and committees of the administration council to turn their attention to providing all the necessary conditions for raising up the machine industry to a higher level so that all machinery factories are operated at full capacity and a new upswing in machine equipment is attained.

On 14 December 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring About an Epochal Turning Point in Improving the People's Living Standard." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 242, 15 December 1983 pp D 13-15: "Struggle for Improving Living Standard Stressed".]

On 17 December 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Raise Up the Role of Provincial Economic Guidance Committees." The editorial notes that Kim Il-song established the provincial economic guidance committees as a new industrial guidance system for embodying socialist economic guidance principles in factories and enterprises and thereby bringing about upswings in production and construction by raising up the role of provinces in the economic guidance management principle of joining administrative economic organization with party political work, collective guidance with unified command, systematized planning with detailed action and applying the independent accounting system in enterprise management methodology; points out the importance of the role of the province in embodying socialist economic guidance management principles; urges provincial economic guidance functionaries to take to heart the party's requirement for a new turning point in economic management and guidance and display a high spirit of absolutism and unconditionality to implement it; stresses that provincial economic guidance committees are responsible for the economic tasks entrusted to them under the guidance of the administration council; calls upon provincial party committees to discuss collectively measures for executing Kim Il-song's instructions and party decisions and carry them out closely connecting party work and economic administration; exhorts all provincial economic guidance committee functionaries to perform all their responsibilities in accomplishing their economic guidance tasks and embodying socialist economic guidance management principles and thereby bring about a new great upswing in socialist economic construction.

On 19 December 1983, at the upper right and right center of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Positively Increase Log Production." The editorial states that any kind of construction is impossible without lumber and is particularly necessary at this time when the whole country is busily engaged in implementing the decisions of the eighth plenum of the sixth party central committee including the speed battles now underway on the

five fronts of Sunch'on, Ch'ongjin, Hamhung, Anju and Namp'o and the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" is being waged in the coal mines and capital construction sites; states that winter log production comprises 70-75 percent of total annual log production and thus all functionaries and workers in the forestry sector must go forth with the ideological determination to bring about an epochal turning point in logging; calls for functionaries and workers in the logging domain to emulate the spirit portrayed by the stars in the films, "Ever of One Mind," "Oath of That Day," and the example of the 10 party members of Nagwon; urges the loggers not merely to fell the trees but to see to it that they are transported to the lumber mills and construction sites; stresses that forestry is a struggle with nature and that forestry workers must be provided with the necessary logistic support for them to carry out their operations successfully; calls upon party organizations in heavy forest areas including Yanggang Province to routinely check the situation in forestry work stations and take the necessary steps for them to complete their logging quotas.

On 21 December 1983, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Establish Planning Regulations." The editorial notes that a socialist economy is a planned economy in which overall economic activity within the sectors is closely interconnected and coordinated like meshed gears accordingly to a unitary plan of the state; emphasizes that the present scale of production is tremendous and necessitates strengthening planning regulations and closer ties among factories and enterprises where the level of production specialization and cooperativization is very high; calls for establishment of strong planning regulations to enable precise fulfillment of quotas by day, 10 day period, month, quarter and unit item; states that placing plans on the shelf and working helter-skelter is a sign of lack of planning regulations and that the important key for thorough implementation of plans is for the functionaries to properly organize and direct the battle for planning accomplishment every step of the way; cautions that just because plans are closely coordinated all problems are not solved; urges the functionaries to devote their ingenuity and energy to implement the line on regularizing and concretizing planning and demonstrate greater emphasis on accurately coordinating quota assignments; exhorts party organizations to instill in the masses an appreciation for the legal and compelling nature of planning so that the functionaries and workers will thoroughly accomplish the plans assigned to them with a high revolutionary ardor.

On 23 December 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Concentrated Efforts on Preparations for Next Year's Farming." The editorial states that the following year is the last year of the Second 7-Year Plan, the 20th anniversary of Kim Il-song's "Rural Thesis" and the year for laying a strong foundation for achieving the goal of 15 million tons of grain; urges all functionaries and workers in the rural management sector to concentrate all forces on next year's farming preparations and to go out in winter, just as they do during the farming season to ascertain the status of farming preparations and see to it that an ample amount of humus and compost is readied; calls for cooperative farms to pursue soil improvement and readjustment projects simultaneously, prepare cold-frame seed beds, seeds for planting, replenish reservoirs, overhaul and repair farm

machinery; exhorts the appropriate sectors such as machine, chemical and mining industries to wage the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties" and produce more farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, fuel and farm materials; urges party organizations and three revolutions teams to see to it that the functionaries and workers work diligently to prepare for next year's farming rather than postponing efforts under the supposition that there is still enough time left.

On 26 December 1983, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring About an Innovation in Fish Processing Work." The editorial states that to raise up the level of nutrition for the people, it is necessary to produce and process a large amount of fish along with grain, meat, eggs and vegetables; notes that the party has consistently advocated developing fish processing to provide a large amount of good quality fish products for distribution to the people and the foundation is now laid for a new great innovation in fish processing; calls for all functionaries and workers in the fish processing sector to appreciate their awesome responsibility for the health of the people and energetically strive to bring about a decisive turning point in fish processing; stresses the importance in freezing and canning and the need for mechanization in fish processing; calls upon the machine industry to provide more machines to the fisheries sector and for the pertinent sectors to provide fuel, cans, bottles, salt, seasoning, etc., for fish processing; exhorts the members of party organizations and three revolutions teams to go among the fish processors and intensify working with people and political work among them and instill in them the attitude of turning out high quality and appetizing fish products.

On 27 December 1983, on the upper half of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us Strengthen Law-Abiding Life as Required by Socialist Constitution." [Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRSKAR-84-004, 16 January 1984 pp 50-51: "Papers Observe Day of Socialist Constitution."]

On 28 December 1983, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried the editorial entitled, "Let Us More Forcefully Expedite Tideland Construction." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need for 300,000 chongbo of tideland reconstruction to settle the matter of achieving 15 million tons of grain production; notes that the recent party plenum stressed achieving 300,000 chongbo of reclaimed tideland, 200,000 chongbo of new farmland, increased area of adjacent land cultivated as the path to travel to achieve the goal of 15 million tons of grain; urges the workers at the tideland construction sites to recognize that the struggle to achieve the goals set by the party is a worthwhile struggle and to flinch at obstacles is not the trait of a true revolutionary; notes that it has been the experience of the workers at Tasa-do harbor that when the functionaries aroused the masses and perform proper organizational work, miracles can be worked; calls for the guidance functionaries in this sector to be thoroughly familiar with the objectives of the tideland construction projects, the status of the projects, and to hold discussions with the workers and set targets and formulate plans for accelerating completion of their construction projects; urges all the functionaries to turn their attention to answer the party's call for the whole party, entire country and whole populace rush forward to accomplish the four point nature

remaking task and to strengthen supply work to these projects; urges machine factories to establish measures to creating mobile machine equipment repair bases at the tideland reclamation sites to repair trucks, excavators, tractors, etc.; exhorts functionaries in local party and executive organizations to accept tideland construction as an important party task, perform organizational guidance work and devote special attention to providing the construction workers with the appropriate living conditions.

8446

CSO: 4110/087

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY STRESSES PERSEVERANCE IN CARRYING OUT WORK

SK151308 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2108 GMT 14 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 15 February editorial: "Let Us Highly Demonstrate the Ethos of Doggedly Pushing Ahead to the End With the Struggle To Implement Party Policies"]

[Text] All workers across the country are now waging a vigorous struggle to carry out the New Year's address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the slogans of the party Central Committee. The revolutionary zeal is overflowing in the whole society and innovative successes are being attained everywhere. We should maintain such revolutionary spirit continuously and carry out all the tasks put forward by the party thoroughly and to the end.

Comrade Kim Chong-il [Kimjongil tongji], member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: We should not boast of victory but should continuously struggle for new victories.

Continuously maintaining high revolutionary zeal in carrying out party policies and doggedly pushing ahead with all work to the end are the traits and the spirit of the struggle which all our functionaries and workers should have. The greatest honor and reward for our functionaries and workers consist in carrying out party lines and policies to the end and having them bear shining fruit.

Loyalty to the party by functionaries and workers becomes conspicuous when they continuously demonstrate high revolutionary zeal with firm determination to carry out party policies to the end.

It is not the mode of doing work for one who is engaged in revolution to undertake a revolutionary task with extraordinarily high zeal in the initial stage, but lose such a zeal very soon afterwards. One who is engaged in revolution should be so stubborn and persevering that he pushes ahead with all work to the very end. One who loudly sets off to work and stops halfway, losing patience, will not succeed in anything. All the lines and policies put forward by our party today are consistent and contain a very high objective. Therefore, in order to carry out party policies to the end, one must struggle steadily with stubborn perseverance.

Those with strong revolution-mindedness and loyalty to the party work consistently throughout the course of the struggle to carry out party policies with burning passion and without hesitation or swerving even a moment, and carry out the revolutionary task entrusted to them to the end, continuously and highly demonstrating revolutionary zeal even if conditions change and complicated tasks confront them. The functionaries of the era of our Workers' Party, which does not know of the slightest slowdown and standstill but which continuously effects innovations and advances, should have the revolutionary spirit with which to push ahead with work doggedly and to the end.

In our country today, a vigorous struggle is being waged to occupy the grand ten-major prospective targets of socialist economic construction put forward by the Sixth Party Congress. Hence, difficult and complicated tasks are put forth continuously, and the situation is still tense. This requires our functionaries and workers to adhere to and push ahead with the work of carrying out party policies more vigorously and stubbornly.

No matter what kind of work one may be engaged in, if one does the work with passing excitement and a couple of make-shift campaigns, one cannot obtain success. Starting is important in the struggle to carry out party policies, but no less important is the consistent and persevering effort.

The problem of normalizing production and continuously developing it at a high speed in all sectors of people's economy today finds its solutions, after all, in firmly and continuously maintaining high revolution-mindedness by functionaries and workers. All functionaries and workers should continuously demonstrate high revolutionary zeal in the struggle to carry out party policies to glorify the history of our country's socialist construction to be one of continuous progress, thereby demonstrating the greatness of our party more strongly.

The most important thing to ensure that all functionaries and workers push ahead with work perseveringly is to carry on a stubborn struggle continuously with the same high revolutionary zeal and spirit as they had on receiving a party policy. Our people are blessed with very high revolution-mindedness. When a party policy is put forward, everyone accepts it enthusiastically and launches into the struggle to carry it out with high revolutionary zeal. This is a very good trait of struggle. We should keep on working with such a revolutionary mode of doing work.

That one lacks consistency in work, is satisfied with innovations once or twice, and loses zeal with the passage of time, failing to attain greater success, is not the manner and mode of doing work of the communist revolutionary. All functionaries and workers should continuously carry out work with high spirits with an attitude befitting a master of revolution and with a high sense of responsibility so that they can demonstrate high vitality of all party lines and policies. Maintaining firm revolutionary will which overcomes any adversity is an important requisite for our functionaries and workers to push ahead with all work perseveringly.

We are now working in a very advantageous condition which is beyond comparison to the arduous days of the anti-Japanese struggle and to the era of post-war rehabilitation. The better and more advantageous the condition is, the more alertness we should maintain, and we should not think of doing work in an easy manner. We should always do more work to accelerate our revolution, and should carry on a stubborn struggle with high ideological resolve to carry out to the end whatever difficult and complicated task is set before us.

Our functionaries and workers should always demonstrate in carrying out their work the same consistent and persevering trait of struggle as the anti-Japanese guerrillas demonstrated in their struggle during which they unconditionally carried out the revolutionary duty set before them, trying 10 or 20 times if they failed to succeed at first.

That functionaries and workers keep to vigorous struggle with high revolutionary zeal is closely connected with the role of party organizations. It is the most important work of party organizations to inspire the masses' revolutionary zeal continuously and strongly and consistently adhere to and carry out party policies to the end. All party organizations should ensure that all functionaries and workers launch into the struggle to carry out a party policy with high revolutionary zeal as soon as it is put forward, and continuously deepen the organizational and political work so that such zeal can be highly demonstrated continuously.

Party organizations should conduct propaganda and agitation work among functionaries and workers consistently as a routine and in an in-depth manner, always raise lofty demands in executing party policies, and carry on the work of summing up and rearranging in a normal way, to ensure that the revolutionary zeal of our functionaries and workers is maintained at a high level in the struggle to carry out party policies so that the revolutionary trait of struggle can be demonstrated more highly in the whole society.

All functionaries and workers should continue to demonstrate a revolutionary zeal in the struggle to carry out party policies so as to carry out this year's task successfully and to glorify the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the party founding with proud successes in socialist construction.

CSO: 4110/097

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL WORK ON EDUCATION IN GUYANA

SK131115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--A seminar on "On Further Developing the Educational Work," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held at the group for the study of Kimilsongism of the educational book dissemination agency of the Ministry of Education, Social Development and Culture of Guyana on January 31.

Placed on the platform of the seminar hall was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

In his report at the seminar the chairman of the group noted that Comrade Kim Chong-il summed up in this work the successes made in the educational work of Korea and put forward programmatic tasks to further develop and strengthen the educational work.

The chairman said:

A great development has been made in the educational work of Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In Korea all children are benefited by the universal compulsory 11 year education and the working people are studying, embraced in the study-while-working educational system.

Korea is a land of learning in the true sense of the term where the entire people are studying.

Korea is rapidly developing the economy of the country by directing preferential efforts to the educational work to bring up a large number of cadres needed for socialist economic construction.

CSO: 4100/226

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PLANE USE FOR ISLAND SCHOOLS--Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--A plane began its regular flight to serve exclusively the school children in So and Chamae islands situated in the center of the West Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that branch schools were set up in those islands for a few children to bring them up as stout and dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche and sent them TV sets, accordions and service boats and then let planes imbued with love fly to them. And this time he showed them a great favor by sending the plane for their exclusive use. A meeting of working people, school teachers and children was held in Nampo on February 15 to repay the favor of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in sending the plane for the school children of Chamae and So islands. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 18 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/226

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

SUCSESSES OF 7-YEAR PLAN DISCUSSED

Statistics Board's Report

SK171146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--A report of the Central Statistical Board on the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984) for the development of the national economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public.

According to the report, the Second 7-Year Plan for the development of the national economy was successfully carried out. In the industrial domain the Second 7-Year Plan was overfulfilled in terms of gross output value.

In the period from 1978 to 1984 the gross industrial output value registered a 2.2-fold growth, of which the means of production 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times. The average annual growth rate of industrial output reached 12.2 percent in this period.

As of the end of 1984, the production goals of coal, cement, chemical fertilizers, textiles and aquatic products were attained with flying colors.

The output of major industrial goods in the 1978-1984 period was as follows:

<u>Index</u>	<u>Growth Compared With 1977</u>
Electricity	178
Coal	150
Steel	185
Machine tool	167
Tractor	150
Automobile	120
Coal cutter	4.2 times
Excavator	2.7 times
Chemical fertilizer	156
Chemical Fibre	180
Synthetic resin	2.4 times
Cement	178
Textiles	145

IndexGrowth Compared With 1977

Shoes	153
Aquatic products	2.2 times
Output value of foodstuffs and luxury goods	2.2 times
Output value of cultural goods and daily necessities	2.5 times

During the Second 7-Year Plan period our heavy and light industry bases were expanded and cemented beyond comparison.

The period from 1978 to 1984 witnessed the construction and commissioning of 17,785 modern factories and workshops in the industrial domain. Among those completed were the Taedonggang power station, workshop No 3 at the Sodusu power station, the expansion projects of the Pukchang thermal power station, the Chongjin thermal power station, the Mirim lock gate power station, the expansion projects of the Anju district coal mining complex, ore dressing plant NO 3 at the Komdok general mining enterprise, rolling mill, cold rolling shop, tin plate shop and zinc plate shop at the Kim Chaek iron works, the section steelrolling shop at the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, iron rod rolling shop at the Kangson steel complex, the first stage project of the Tanchon smelter, the Pyongbuk smelter, Hungnam No 2 smelter, the Tae'an general heavy machine works, large size machine tool shop at the Yongsong machine complex, the high pressure polyethylene shop and orlon factory at the Namhung youth general chemical works, the movilon shop at the February 8 vinalon complex, the expansion projects of the Sungri chemical factory, the August 2 cement factory, factory No 121, the Taedonggang television factory and the Pyongyang flour processing combine.

In the period from 1978 to 1984 the hydraulic and thermal power generating capacity doubled.

Powerful non-ferrous metal production bases more fully equipped from the hewing of non-ferrous metal ore to its dressing and smelting and the processing of non-ferrous metal products were built and a solid foundation was laid to attain ahead of the set time the 1.5 million ton goal of non-ferrous metal production.

Research into the method of iron production by use of our domestic fuel was conducted and completed, and chuche-oriented iron production bases were built up on a large scale at the iron and steel works, blasting furnaces reconstructed and rolling and second-processed metal goods production bases expanded to strengthen the independence of the metal industry.

In the period of the fulfillment of the plan the production of various chemical fibres and synthetic resin was expanded, production bases of acid, alkali and carbide and many new minor chemical factories were built up to speedily increase the production of basic chemical goods, with the result that a big success was registered in developing the chemical industry in reliance upon our domestic resources.

In the period from 1978 to 1984 the machine industry grew 2.3 times. Our machine industry successfully manufactured various kinds of large-size precision machines including large-size machine tools and satisfactorily produced and supplied a large amount of machines needed for carrying out the technical revolution and the construction of modern factories in various domains of the national economy, grand nature-remaking projects and comprehensive mechanization, automation and remote control of production were widely realized in all industrial domains.

Today our chuche-based industry has turned into a powerful foundation for heightening the advance tempo of socialist construction and attaining the new long-range roals ahead of the set time.

In the agricultural domain a proud victory was achieved last year in attaining the 10 million ton goal of grain production.

In the 1978-1984 period more than 200 reservoirs and over 3,000 pumping stations and a large number of establishments for using underground water were built and the area under irrigation expanded 1.4 times.

Compared with 1977, the number of tractors working in the agricultural domain increased 1.5 times and that of lorries 1.3 times, weeding machines 2 times, thrashing combines 1.4 times, rice seedling transplanting machines 1.5 times, rice seedling plucking machines 12 times, harvesters 6.3 times, sprinklers 2.3 times and the supply of chemical fertilizers to agriculture 1.6 times and that of various agricultural medicines 2 times in 1984.

In the period of the fulfillment of the plan the railway freight transport augmented 1.8 times and railways extending more than 1,500 kilometers were switched over to electric traction. Railway electrification was nearly completed.

Concentrated freight transport increased 1.6 times, container transport 13 times, relay freight transport 1.3 times, auto freight transport 2.2 times and ship freight transport 2.8 times, external freight transport 5.1 times, transport by cables, belt conveyors and pipes 2 times.

Various large-scale tideland reclamation projects and the most difficult projects in the construction of the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station were successfully carried out and a bright prospect opened up for the successful fulfillment of vast nature remaking projects.

During the period of the fulfillment of the plan the tower of chuche idea and the arch of triumph, grand monumental edifices, were successfully constructed and the modern Changgwangn and Munsu streets built and many other monumental buildings erected in Pyongyang, local towns were reconstructed on modern lines and rural villages built up in a more cultural way.

In 1984 the national income grew 1.8 times as against 1977.

Thanks to our party's benevolent policies alone, our working people received additional benefits amounting to 2,940 million won as a whole, or an average of more than 800 won per family.

In the period of the fulfillment of the plan the real income of factory and office workers rose 1.6 times and that of farmers 1.4 times and the value of retail commodity turnover went up 1.9 times.

At the end of 1984 the number of universities reached 216 and that of colleges 576 and technicians and specialists grew to 1.25 million in number.

More than 1,300 films and thousands of revolutionary art works were created.

During the period of the fulfillment of the plan upwards of 290 prophylactic and therapeutic organs were built and the number of doctors grew 1.4 times and that of hospital beds 106 percent. The average life span of people lengthened 36 years compared with that in the pre-liberation days to reach 74 years.

Thanks to the translation into practice of the vast program of the Second 7-Year Plan, the nation's economic potentials have grown beyond comparison and a radical advance has been made in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and a solid foundation laid for accelerating the revolution and construction with redoubled vigor.

All the successes registered in the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan are the result of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the precious fruition of the devoted endeavours of our working people boundlessly loyal to the party.

The shining achievements clearly bear witness to the indestructible vitality of our party's economic construction line and policy, demonstrate the might of our independent national economy and the incomparable superiority of our socialist system and are a proud victory demonstrating the honour of chollima Korea, the homeland of chuche, and the heroic mettle of our people.

Agricultural Successes Noted

SKD80359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--A new leap and advance were made in agriculture in the period of the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984) for the development of the national economy, says the report of the Central Statistical Board of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the fulfillment of the plan.

It notes:

A proud victory was achieved in the agricultural domain under the guidance of the party: the 10 million ton goal of grain production was attained last year which marked the 20th anniversary of the publication of the socialist rural theses.

A rapid development also was made in stockbreeding, pomiculture, sericulture, production of industrial crops and all other agricultural domains, besides in grain production.

In the 1978-1984 period more than 200 reservoirs including the Changdok, the Songnae, the Yongnam, the Yongho, the Singwang and the September 18 and the Namdung reservoirs, over 3,000 water pumping stations and a large number of establishments for using underground water were built and the area under irrigation expanded 1.4 times.

Thus the successes in irrigation have been further expanded and consolidated in our country.

A big success was registered in the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

Many new heavy industrial factories and farm machine stations directly serving the technical revolution in the countryside made their appearance and various kinds of highly efficient modern machines including rice-transplanting machines, rice seedling-plucking machines and rice harvesters were supplied to the countryside in large quantities.

Compared with 1977, the number of the tractors serving agriculture increased 1.5 times and that of lorries 1.3 times, trailers 1.7 times, trailing plows 1.3 times, weeding machines 2 times, thrashing combines 1.4 times, rice-transplanting machines 1.5 times, rice seedling-plucking machines 12 times and harvesters 6.3 times and sprinklers 2.3 times in 1984.

The supply of chemical fertilizers to agriculture increased 1.6 times and that of various agricultural medicines 2 times in the same period.

Today our country has reached a high level of mechanization and chemicalization in agriculture and a solid foundation was laid to free our peasants from toilsome work and achieve a greater growth of agricultural productivity.

Construction Successes

SK181104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--A report of the Central Statistical Board on the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984) for the development of the national economy reviews the brilliant successes registered in grand nature-remaking and urban construction in the period of the fulfillment of the plan.

The report says:

The reclamation of tideland and the construction of the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station made fast progress in accordance with the decisions of the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the party,

with the result that large-scale tideland projects including the tideland around Taegye and Yongmae islets and Pontongchon basin and the most difficult projects in the construction of the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station were successfully carried out to open a definite prospect for the successful fulfillment of vast nature-remaking projects.

The building of the northern railway progressed apace.

The tower of chuche idea and the arch of triumph, grand monumental edifices, were splendidly erected in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, under the guidance of the party to glorify forever the undying revolutionary feats of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and greatly contribute to the education in the chuche idea and the revolutionary traditions. And modern Changgwang and Munsu streets took shape and many monumental structures such as the Kim Il-song stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Mansudae assembly hall, the Changgwang health complex, the ice rink, the Chongnyu restaurant, the Pyongyang first department store, the Mangyongdae fun fair, the Kaeson youth park, the metro between Hyoksin and Kwangbok stations, the Chungsong bridge and the Rakrang bridge were built.

In the period of the fulfillment of the plan, many monumental structures also made their appearance in the local areas. Among them are the grand Samjiyon open-air revolutionary museum, the Hamhung students and children's house, the Yonpung children's camp, the North Pyongan provincial art theater, and the Hamhung grade theater. And Nampo, Wonsan, Hamhung, Chongjin, Tanchon and other local towns were reconstructed on modern lines and rural villages including Yonha Ri in Uiju County, Tongrim Ri in Mundok County, Kosan Ri in Manpo Municipality and Unjong village in Okhyon Ri, Unpa County, were rendered a more modern appearance.

Improved Living Standards

SK181113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--A report of the Central Statistical Board on the fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) for the development of the national economy declares that the task to further improve the people's living was successfully fulfilled.

It says:

In 1984 the national income grew 1.8 times as against 1977.

Under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader President Kim Il-song and the deep care of our party, popular measures of radical significance in enhancing the living standards of the working people were taken on several occasions in the period of carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In this period clothes, shoes, various kinds of school things and foodstuffs were supplied free to all the children and students from primary school children to the university students throughout the country three times under the care of the party.

All the peasants across the country were supplied free with wadded coats of good quality in 1979 and high-quality bedclothes and various kinds of food-stuffs were supplied free to all the households of the country in 1982.

These benevolent measures of our party alone brought to our working people additional benefits amounting to 2,940 million won, all told, or an average of more than 800 won per household.

Besides, billions of won was allotted every year for satisfactorily enforcing a wide range of popular measures at state expense.

In the 1978-1984 period, the real income of the factory and office workers rose 1.6 times and that of the farmers 1.4 times and the life of the factory and office workers and the farmers was evenly improved.

Energetic efforts were made to implement the party's policy of effecting revolution in light industry and services to further improve the supply of commodities to the working people and the service work for them.

With the purchasing power of the working people growing rapidly in the towns and villages, the retail turnover went up 1.9 times in the period of the fulfillment of the plan.

A vast housing construction was carried out in towns and villages in the period to provide the working people with modern houses for hundreds of thousands of families.

Transport Statistics

SK181059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--Railways extending more than 1,500 kilometers were switched over to electric traction with big efforts directed to railway electrification in the period of the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan and thus railway electrification is near completion in Korea, according to a report of the Central Statistical Board of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The report on the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan underscores great successes made in transport in the period, saying:

In the period of the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan the railway freight transport augmented 1.8 times and the material and technical foundations of railway transport were further consolidated.

As a result of big efforts continuously directed to railway electrification, railways extending more than 1,500 kilometers including those between Kowon and Pongsan, Kilju and Hyesan, Sinaju and Huichon, Taedonggang and Sinsongchon, Rajin and Tumangang, Pyongyang and Nampo, and Koin and Manpo were switched over to electric traction.

In this period the proportion of haulage by electric locomotives rose to 88.3 percent from 67 percent and railway electrification entered the stage of completion.

Electric locomotives, wagons and other railway rolling stock increased in number, heavy rails were introduced in many railway sections and centralized goods stations and depots equipped with modern loading and unloading machines were built in Kowon, Manpo and other places.

The volume of concentrated freight transport increased 1.6 times, container transport 13 times and combined railway-motor-water communication 1.3 times and combined railway-motor-water communication 1.3 times through the brilliant implementation of the three methods of transport policy in the period of the fulfillment of the plan.

Many roads including the Pyongyang-Wonsan and Pyongyang-Nampo express highways were built and the volume of auto freight transport jumped 2.2 times in the same period.

Ship freight transport increased 2.8 times in the period. Especially, Nampo, Hungnam, Haeju, Songrim and other trade ports were reconstructed and expanded and the number of the large cargo ships increased, with the result that the foreign shipping volume grew 5.1 times.

The cable-belt conveyor-pipeline transport system was widely introduced at the coal and ore mines and other domains of the national economy as required by the policy of three ways of transport. The volume of transport by it doubled.

Additional Information

SK180353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--In the period of the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984) the gross industrial output value registered a 2.2-fold growth and the average annual growth rate of industrial output reached 12.2 percent and 17,785 modern factories and workshop were built and put into operation.

Noting that in this period the chuche-oriented industry witnessed a rapid development and a great qualitative change, the report of the Central Statistical Board on the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984) for the development of the national economy says:

In the period from 1978 to 1984 the gross industrial output value registered a 2.2-fold growth, of which the means of production 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times. The average annual growth rate of industrial output reached 12.2 percent in this period.

At the end of 1984, the production goals of coal, cement, chemical fertilizers, textiles and aquatic products for the Second 7-Year plan were attained successfully.

The growth of the output of major industrial goods in the 1978-1984 period was as follows:

<u>Products</u>	<u>Growth Compared With 1977</u>
Electricity	178
Coal	150
Steel	185
Machine tool	167
Tractor	150
Automobile	120
Coal cutter	4.2 times
Excavator	2.7 times
Chemical fertilizer	156
Chemical fibre	180
Synthetic resin	2.4 times
Cement	178
Textiles	145
Shoes	153
Aquatic products	2.2 times
Output value of foodstuffs and luxury goods	2.2 times
Output value of cultural goods and daily necessities	2.5 times

The period from 1978 to 1984 witnessed the construction and commissioning of 17,785 modern factories and workshops in the industrial domains. Among those completed were the Taedonggang power station, Workshop No 3 at the Sodusu power station, the expansion projects of the Pukchang thermal power station, the Chongjin thermal power station, the Namri power station, the Mirim lock gate power station, the Ponghwa lock gate, the expansion projects of the Anju district coal mining complex, ore dressing plant No 3 of the Komdok general mining enterprise, ore dressing plant No 2 of the Sangnong mine, the expansion projects of the Musan mine, the rolling mill, cold rolling shop, tin plat shop and zinc plate shop at the Kim Chaek iron works, the section steel rolling shop at the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, the iron rod rolling shop at the Kangson steel complex, the first stage project of the Tanchon smeltery, the Pyongbuk smeltery, Hungnam smeltery No 2, the Tae'an general heavy machine works, the large-size machine tool shop of the Yong-song machine complex, the oxygen separator factory of the Nakwon machine plant, the high pressure polyethylene shop and the orlon shop of the Nambung youth general chemical works, the movilon shop at the February 8 vinalon complex, the expansion projects of the Sungri chemical factory, the sulphuric acid shop of the Hungnam fertilizer complex, the Hamhung herbicide factory, the 110 metre revolving kiln at the Tanchon magnesia clinker factory, the August 2 cement factory, factory No 121, the Taedonggang television factory and the Pyongyang flour processing combine.

In the 1978-1984 period the hydraulic and thermal power generating capacity doubled. As a result of the building of many large-scale hydro-electric and thermal power stations and small- and medium-scale power stations, our power base was expanded and further consolidated in quality.

A large modern ore dressing plant with an annual processing capacity of 10 million tons of non-ferrous metal ores was built in Komdok and mines in the Tanchon district and Ryanggang Province were reconstructed and expanded on a large scale.

The existing smelteries were expanded and new modern ones constructed, with the result that the non-ferrous metal smelting and processing base was consolidated beyond comparison.

Thus, a solid foundation was laid to attain the 1.5 million ton coal of non-ferrous metals ahead of the set time. Researches into the method of iron production by use of domestic fuel were conducted and completed, and chuche-oriented iron production bases were built up on a large scale at the iron and steel works, blasting furnaces reconstructed and rolling and second-stage metal processing bases expanded to strengthen the independence of the metal industry.

In the period of the fulfillment of the plan the production of various chemical fibres and synthetic resin was expanded, production bases of acid, alkali and carbide and many new minor chemical factories were built up to speedily increase the production of basic chemical goods, with the result that a big success was registered in developing the chemical industry in reliance upon domestic resources.

In the 1978-1984 period the machine industry grew 2.3 times. Our machine industry successfully manufactured various kinds of large-size excavating machine including coal-cutting combines, high-speed tunnelling machines, revolving well-drilling machines and lorry "Chaju 82," and large machine tools such as 70-meter planing machine, large gantry processing combine, large all-purpose milling machine, and crank processing combine and many other large precision machines and supplied a large amount of machines needed for carrying out the technical revolution and the construction of modern factories in various domains of the national economy and grand nature-making projects.

Today our chuche-oriented industry is able to give fuller play to its might and it has turned into a powerful foundation for heightening the speed of advance of socialist construction and attaining the new long-range goals ahead of the set time.

Technical Gains

SK181106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--The number of the higher educational institutions increased in the period of the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984). As of the end of 1984, the number of the universities reached 216 and that of the colleges 576 and technicians and specialists grew to 1.25 million in number, with many new native technical personnel trained, says a report of the Central Statistical Board on the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan.

According to the report, a great progress was made in carrying on the cultural revolution.

The quality of the universal compulsory eleven-year education and the training of native cadres was further raised through endeavours of the implementation of "theses on socialist education."

Many schools of different levels including the Pyongyang first senior middle school equipped with modern educational facilities and experimental and practice bases were built to strengthen the material and technical foundations of education.

Under the wise guidance of the party the splendid all-round location center of the Korean film studio was built, literary and art creation bases consolidated and more than 1,300 movies including "Star of Korea," "Mt Paekdu," "The Revolutionary," "The County Party Chief Secretary," "A Single Heart," "The Pledge Made That Day," "The Wolmi Island," "A Loyal Heart" and "The 14th Winter" and thousands of revolutionary artistic works were created.

In health services over 290 modernly equipped prophylactic and therapeutic organs including the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Phyngyang Namsan Clinic, the Pyongyang Dental Preventive Hospital, the South Hamgyong Provincial Dental Preventive Hospital, the Kanggye Medical University Hospital, the hospital attached to the Komdok general mining enterprise and Tokchon County People's Hospital were built and the number of the doctors grew 1.4 times and that of the hospital beds 106 percent in the period of the fulfillment of the plan.

The life expectancy at birth of our people lengthened 36 years compared with that in the pre-liberation days to reach 74 years, with the daily betterment of the working people's living and the improvement of health services.

CSO: 4100/226

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA SKETCHES ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION SITES

SK131542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--A vigorous agitation for increased production and faster construction is going on in Korea. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people is roused by this agitation in the underground pits thousands of feet deep, the grand nature-remaking sites, on the pelagic sea fishing fleets, at the sparkling furnace shops, factories and enterprises and on the cooperative fields.

The stirring and appealing vocal agitation, news of successes and songs congratulating innovators are ringing out of the loudspeakers at work sites and loudspeaker cars. Songs and poems, story telling and dramatic sketches of the central and provincial agitation troupes during breaks everywhere inspire the builders and producers to new innovations.

In this seething atmosphere, the fishermen of the country increased the fish catch in January by 170,000 tons above the comparable period last year and Musan mine and the Anju district coal mining complex fulfilled their January plans respectively at 102 and 103 percent.

There is no formula of the agitation for economic successes. It takes place in various forms and ways in keeping with the specified conditions of the work sites aboil with zeal. They involve art shows on stages and at production sites, meetings for following examples of heroes from movies, the congratulatory radio gatherings for innovators, mobile visual agitation, joint meetings of interlinked production units and welcome of workers at the date when they are coming to their worksites.

Under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il this agitation serves as a powerful means of bringing a constantly high rate in production and construction in Korea. Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth the policy of conducting the agitation to arouse the working people to mass heroism and collective innovation and thus effect an upsurge in production and construction and make revolutionary enthusiasm and militant spirit pervade the whole country.

In autumn 1973, when the need for an increased production of trucks and tractors arose in our country, he sent large agitation corps consisting of central and local artistes to the Kumsong tractor plant and the Sungni

general automobile works. And he saw to it that an intensive agitation was conducted in various forms and ways with the general mobilization of means of propaganda and agitation including loudspeaker cars.

Encourage by this, the producers boosted the output of trucks 2 times and that of tractors 2.5 times in 40 odd days as against the preceding like period with the same labour force and equipment and under the same condition. In this course an example of vivid agitation for increased production was set and precious experiences were gained to be generalized throughout the country.

An art propaganda troupe in charge of agitation of increased production and faster construction was organized in each province and mobile art agitation teams in the counties and at industrial establishments and cooperative farms. Central and local artistes and correspondents go to the main objects and carry out agitation.

Now the agitation continues to powerfully encourage the endeavours of the working people to an upsurge in production to greet the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea as a great festival of victors.

CSO: 4100/2226

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

MODEL MACHINE MOVEMENT CONTINUES IN VARIOUS DOMAINS

SK151028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--The "model machine movement of loyalty for emulating lathe No 26" is going on in various domains of the national economy of Korea.

In the last 2 years and a half or so since this movement was launched, over 1,070 factories and farms (among them over 50 twice model machine factories), over 3,790 workshops (among them over 820 twice model machine work shops), over 39,140 workteams (among them over 8,320 twice model machine workteams) have won the titles of model machine factory, workshop and workteam throughout the country. And over 609,800 machines (among them over 163,700 twice model machines) have been registered as model machines.

Lathe No 26 is in the Pyongyang textile machine factory.

The lathe is associated with an immortal feat of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At the Pyongyang textile machine factory in April and May 1961, Comrade Kim Chong-il set an example in the management of the equipment at this lathe.

This model has expanded into a collective "model machine movement" to be generalized in all workshops and the whole factory.

In order to glorify the precious tradition established by Comrade Kim Chong-il in the management of the equipment, the "model machine movement of loyalty for emulating lathe No 26" was launched throughout the country from mid-June 1982.

This movement swiftly expanded from separate machines to workteams, workshops and factories and to all domains of the national economy going beyond the scope of the machine industry.

As a result, in less than three months or so since the beginning of the movement over 133,700 machines had been awarded the title of model machine throughout the country. Over 1,000 factories 1,500 workshops and 19,000 workteams reached the level of the model machine factory, workshop and workteam and over 213,000 machines the model machine.

[A total of] 1,200,000 machines have been restored to their original status and over 560 factories, 2,690 workshops and 29,200 workteams won the titles of model machine factory, workshop and workteam in less than one year or so throughout the country.

Through the movement all machines have been restored to their original status and a new change has taken place in the management of the equipment to substantially boost production in all domains of the national economy.

Now the working people in all parts of Korea are vigorously waging the mass model machine movement at all factories, farms, workshops, workteams and machines.

CSO: 4100/226

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

SK190028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2321 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--A vigorous drive is going on in Korea to attain ahead of the set time the 1,5 million ton target of non-ferrous metal production, one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

The Komdok General Mining Enterprise and mines in Ryanggang provinces, leading non-ferrous metal ore production bases, and all other mines in various parts of the country are steadily expanding productive successes in the same spirit as displayed in overfulfilling the non-ferrous metal ore production assignments for January this year.

This domain owes its rapid development to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who set a bold target to increase the production at a leaping tempo by concentrating great efforts on the non-ferrous metal industry.

In particular, the non-ferrous metal ore production capacity has doubled since the Hamhung plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held in August 1982.

The Domdok General Mining Enterprise, which holds a big portion in the production of non-ferrous metal ores, built 71 large-scale cutting faces in the depth with rich high-grade ores. And it finished the construction of the shaft NO 12 and that of the large-scale and modern second-stage underground crushing ground thousands of feet deep, which can crush several million tons of ores a year.

In recent years the Komdok General Mining Enterprise has been reconstructed and expanded on a large scale. The ore production capacity increased 22 times compared with early in the 1960s and the ore-dressing capacity rose to the level of 15 million tons.

The ore production capacity has been markedly raised at the mines in Ryanggang Province and many mines in eastern and western zones. They had accelerated the pit construction, built many cutting faces including large-scale stopes and expanded the transport and ore-dressing capacity.

Brisk is the work to build new bases for producing processed non-ferrous metal goods and readjust and reinforce them under the meticulous guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In the wake of the construction of the modern Pyongbuk smeltery into a powerful non-ferrous metal production base of the country, the first stage construction of the Tanchon smeltery and the construction of the anoxic copper shop of the Nampo smeltery have been finished and put into commissioning.

The second stage construction of the Tanchon smeltery and the reconstruction on an expansion basis of various smelteries including the Munpyong smeltery are progressing apace.

In this way, the non-ferrous metallurgical and rolling bases of the country are being solidly built up.

CSO: 4100/226

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KCNA CARRIES REVIEW OF 14 FEB DPRK PRESS

SK140421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Press Review"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--Papers here today frontpage a report that foreign papers carried the New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

It is reported in the press that letters came to President Kim Il-song from various countries.

According to the press, the documentary film "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Visits the German Democratic Republic at the Head of a Party and State Delegation" was screened at the Korean Embassy in Berlin.

Papers observe the 20th anniversary of the first-hand guidance given by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Pyongyang department store No 1 and the Taedongmun grocer's shop on February 14, 1965.

Figuring large in papers are endeavours of the working people in various branches of the national economy to create the "Speed of the 80s".

"Our Superior Socialist System under which working masses Are Genuine Masters of the Country" is the title of a NODONG SINMUN article.

Given in the press are accounts of meetings of young activists in agricultural domain held in all provinces to reap a bumper harvest this year.

NODONG SINMUN introduces a new Korean documentary film "Successors".

Korean skaters proved successful at the 47th International Speed Skating Tournament held in Kirov, the Soviet Union, reports the press.

Commenting on the "elections of the 12th National Assembly" in South Korea on February 12, papers brand them as a burlesque designed to justify the dictatorship under the veil of "elections."

NODONG SINMUN in an article refutes the false propaganda about the "elections" carried on by the "Democratic Justice Party".

Published in papers is information No 298 issued by the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland denouncing the South Korean puppet clique's repression.

The press informs the readers that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique mobilized more than 81,000 puppet police in the repressive "elections" and TASS published an analysts's article flailing the "elections".

A NODONG SINMUN commentary refutes the claim of a White House spokesman of United States that the "elections" in South Korea were "an affirmative step" for democracy.

"Team Spirit 85" came under fire in socialist countries and many other countries, says the press.

Papers report that Hafiz al-Asad was reelected president of Syria.

Papers carry news that TASS lambasted terrorism in West European countries, a torch for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival has been prepared in the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO said that many in the NATO nations fail to draw a lesson from the consequences of the Second World War and the defeat of Hitler fascism, the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND exposed the participation of U.S. mercenaries in operations against the Third World countries.

Carried in NODONG SINMUN is news of economic development in China and Cuba.

CSO: 4100/226

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KCNA CARRIES REVIEW OF 15 FEB DPRK PRESS

SK150411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 15 Feb 85

["Press Review"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today frontpage a report that Soviet news media reported the answers of the great leader President Kim Il-song to questions raised by the director and editor-in-chief of the REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS of Yugoslavia.

The paper conveys words of South Korean people expressing ardent reverence for President Kim Il-song.

Papers dedicate articles to the day of the publication of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "On Further Improving the People's Living".

NODONG SINMUN allots one whole page to a political essay headlined "Single-hearted Unity". It says that the single-hearted unity is the most sincere and solid one in the world meaning that millions, tens of millions, of people get united in one purpose and will, holding in high esteem the leader of the revolution with faith and sense of duty.

Highlighted in the press are a great upsurge effected by the working people across the country in socialist economic construction to decorate this year as a most significant year in the history of our revolution.

NODONG SINMUN reports that 8.6 million more copies of books for children were published last year than the previous year.

Appearing in the press is an obituary of Comrade Yang Kwang-il, a leading member of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification. It is reported in the press that a seminar was held in Guyana on the subject "Signal Development of Agriculture in Korea" and a protocol of a meeting on agreement in railway transport volume among four countries including Korea was signed in Beijing.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a spy plane in succession into the air above the territorial waters of the DPRK for an espionage purpose, reports the press.

Papers inform the readers that the Soviet PRAVDA lashed at the South Korean puppet clique's assault on Kim Tae-chung and TASS assessed the results of the "elections" in South Korea as a heavy blow to the dictatorial "regime."

A NODONG SINMUN article stresses that the puppet National Assembly "elections" took place in South Korea in a terror-ridden atmosphere.

The "Team Spirit 85" came under a fierce fire from the world public, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN refutes the distortion of fact by the U.S. State Department with a hokum about "human rights situation" in the DPRK and "threat from the North".

A MINJU CHOSON commentary hits at the threat of the foreign minister of South Africa to wipe out by force the "military base" of the African National Congress of South Africa in Botswana.

Appearing in papers is news that "On the Road of Completing Developed Socialism" by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was published in the Soviet Union, Comrade Fidel Castro in his talk to a U.S. television declared that the United States could not bar the revolution, the Zambian president paid a visit to Egypt and the 6th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution was celebrated in Iran.

NODONG SINMUN deals with the development of health services in Hungary.

In an article the same paper says that the Japanese reactionaries seek to convert Japan into a military power in a bid to realize their old dream of the 1940s.

CSO: 4100/226

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a film show and cocktail party on the evening of February 14 for the military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the cocktail party. The attendants at the cocktail party raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the party and state leaders of the countries represented by the military attaches. Prior to the cocktail party, the attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "One Year Shining With Glory". Yesterday the Ministry of External Economic Affairs arranged a film show and reception for economic officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang and the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee arranged a film show and cocktail party for foreign delegations staying in our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 15 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/226

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON HEAD MEETS CUBAN ENVOY--Tokyo, 13 Feb (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on February 8 met Amadeo Branco, newly-appointed Cuban ambassador to Japan, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were First Vice-chairman Yi Chin-kyu and Vice-chairman Paek Chong-won of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee. The Cuban people extend full support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the ambassador stressed. He denounced the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, saying it is obstructive to peace in Korea and her reunification. Chairman Han Tok-su had a talk with the guest in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 14 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/226

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEDIA COMMENTS, FUNCTIONS HELD FOR KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY

Foreign Articles

SK140348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--The Egyptian paper AL MASSA February 4 carried an article praising the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on his birthday.

The paper printed a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il. It says:

In Korea Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is held in high esteem as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in accordance with the unanimous desire of the whole party and the entire people.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader wisely directing the revolution and construction.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il embodying the noble personality of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the highest level is a true leader of the people who is devoting his all to the people's freedom and happiness, possessed of boundless modesty, simplicity, warm love for the people and sense of revolutionary obligation.

The Bangladesh paper BANGLAD BANI January 21 in an article titled "Significant Holiday of the Korean People" noted: A great change has taken place in Korea in all domains, political, economic, scientific, cultural, etc., as the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is brilliantly carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the respected leader President Kim Il-song through to completion.

Italian television reported in a special program on January 20 that Comrade Kim Chong-il published the work "On Further Developing the Educational Work".

It praised his wise leadership, saying that His Excellency Kim Chong-il is wisely leading the Korean revolution.

Functions Held Abroad

SK150904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--A friendship month with the Korean people opened in the Sudan on the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speaking at the opening ceremony which was held on January 23 at Barari District, Khartoum, the director of the execution department of the Sudanese National Committee for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace said:

His Excellency dear Mr Kim Chong-il with an unexcelled noble personality is a great leader who is making shine the chuche era with his wise leadership.

A letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the opening ceremony.

A Korean book and photo exhibition and film week were held in Syria.

Its opening ceremony was held on February 2 at the Arab House of Culture in Swoida Province, Syria.

After seeing photographs and books on display at the exhibition, the governor of the province who attended the ceremony said:

The Korean people have done a lot of work under the wise guidance of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

Korea is proudly advancing in the van of the world in all domains such as culture, arts and sports.

A ten-day film show opened on January 28 in Central Mashonaland Province, Zimbabwe.

At the opening ceremony speakers praised the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il and stressed that his energetic guidance is truly outstanding and gives birth to a miraculous reality.

Prior to the film show, a lecture was given on the subject "The Brilliant Inheritance of the Korean Revolution".

A lecture and a film show were arranged on January 30 at a club in Centenary District, Central Mashonaland Province, Zimbabwe. And Korean films were screened and film receptions given at various cinema houses and clubs of Zimbabwe.

Placed on the platforms in the opening ceremony and lecture halls in various countries were portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song, portraits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and portraits of the heads of state of the host countries.

RPR Congratulations

SK160321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Feb (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory letter from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on his 43d birthday.

The letter sincerely extends the warmest congratulations to the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great successor to the cause of chuche and lodestar of national reunification, on the nation's greatest and mankind's common holiday.

It says:

You, the dear leader who were born in a family most revolutionary and patriotic in history and grew up in the tempest of the grimmest and greatest revolution established a chuche outlook of the world in your early age and stood in the van of the chuche revolution and have built a high pyramid of immortal feats on the glorious road of successfully translating into practice the far-reaching plan of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

You the sagacious leader, a brilliant thinker, clearly seeing the direction of history and the people's desires with a clairvoyant intelligence, formulated the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as Kimilsongism to propound the eternal guiding idea of the era, indicated the brighter path of building an ideal society of humanity with your tireless and energetic ideological and theoretical activities and markedly enriched the treasure-house of Kimilsongism.

An artist of leadership you the dear leader have developed and strengthened the glorious Workers' Party of Korea into a great party of Kimilsongism with perfect organizational and ideological foundations, and united the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to be well-knot invincible revolutionary ranks acting like an organism, thereby performing a great exploit in firmly cementing a foundation for the final victory of the cause of chuche.

As Korea is led by you the sagacious leader, she is standing in the limelight as the homeland of chuche successfully translating the chuche idea into practice and shedding radiant rays all over the world and the international prestige of the glorious party of Kimilsongism has reached the highest level.

The chuche idea glorified by you the dear leader, a distinguished great man produced by the era, lights like a beacon the road of struggle to make the whole world independent and is bearing rich fruits in all parts of the five continents day by day.

Indeed, you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are another distinguished leader who has fully personified the brilliant intelligence, extraordinary

leadership ability and noble virtues of Comrade Kim Il-song and is creating an immortal history and a brilliant sun of guidance deeply respected by the nation and highly looked up to by all people.

Great Kimilsongism formulated by you the dear leader is vigorously fluttering as a banner of freedom and liberation in South Korea, a colony, too, and winning brilliant victory.

The letter expresses a determination to make all efforts to Kimilsongise the revolutionary ranks for reunification and actively rouse the broad masses of all strata to the sacred struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

The letter sincerely wishes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Chongnyon's Congratulations

SK160425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Feb (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory letter from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on his birthday.

The letter sincerely extends the highest honor and warmest congratulations to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the occasion of the spring holiday of February, the greatest holiday of the nation and common fete of mankind.

The letter says:

The birth of you the dear leader on February 16, 1942, which will shine long in history, was a magnificent declaration announcing the appearance of a great leader who would carry forward forever the cause of chuche started by the respected leader President Kim Il-song and a great national holiday promising the bright future of Korea.

The course of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities traversed by you the dear leader to carry into practice the respected leader's lofty intentions is a shining revolutionary history of an outstanding leader who has adorned the annals of the fatherland with new feats of epochal miracles and changes, grandeur and prosperity and recorded it with exploits of human history.

As it holds you the dear leader in high esteem, our socialist fatherland demonstrating its magnificence with independence, self-support and self-reliant defense has advanced in the spirit of chollima spurred on by the speed campaign under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions and thereby achieved miracles and leaps in the 70s and unfolded a heroic epic of the 80s.

Thanks to the paternal love and wise guidance of you the sagacious leader, the movement of Korean in Japan is continuing its vigorous advance, demonstrating indestructible might in the new stage of development for imbuing Chongnyon with Kimilsongism.

We are hardening our firm resolve to vigorously wage, involving all organs and all compatriots, the "100-day intensive action" for brilliantly greeting a period from the auspicious holiday of February to the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon and thereby further cement Chongnyon as an indestructible Kimilsongist organization of overseas Koreans remaining loyal to the great leader and you the dear leader, generation after generation and contribute more honorably to the cause of chuche.

We will wage a more vigorous struggle to realize the tripartite talks proposal and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in keeping with the prevailing situation, strengthen national unity among compatriots of all strata and extend full support and encouragement to the South Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence, as intended by the great leader and desired by you the dear leader.

The letter sincerely wishes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Foreign Functions

SK180820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--A seminar on "On Further Developing the Educational Work", a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held in Aligarh under the sponsorship of the chuche idea study society of Aligarh, India, on January 27 on the occasion of his birthday.

The dean of the politics faculty of the Aligarh University in his report at the seminar stressed that the work of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a guideline to be tightly grasped in developing educational work.

A lecture was given at the Indian youth group for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song on February 4 and the Chuche Philosophy Youth Study Society of Delhi, India, on February 6.

The lectures were titled "Dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il Is a Sagacious Leader Who Is Successfully Carrying Forward to Accomplishment the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche".

Messages of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the functions at the Chuche Idea Study Society of Aligarh and the Chuche Philosophy Youth Study Society of Delhi, India.

A symposium on the leadership art of chuche was held on February 3 at the Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, group of the study of Kimilsongism.

The reporter and spekaers at the symposium stressed that the chuche-based leadership art of Comrade Kim Chong-il is a model which should be followed by all the revolutionary countries including non-aligned and newly-emerging countries.

A Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition was held at the Danderid commune library in Sweden from January 29 to February 9, a Korean book and photo exhibition at a people's militia unit of Zimbabwe on February 6 and a Korean film show and photo exhibition in Mandare region, Central Mashonaland Province, Zimbabwe, on February 5.

Hung on the background of the platforms were portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song and portraits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/226

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD PUBLIC LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL

SK131535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--The world's revolutionary people and public highly praise dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as a great thinker and theoretician.

The Rwandan paper IMWAHO said:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is successfully carrying forward and developing the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

With his energetic ideological and theoretical activities he proclaimed the great revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song Kimilsongism, formulated it as an integral system of idea, theory and method of chuche and is enriching the treasure-house of Kimilsongism.

Makula, deputy editor-in-chief of the radio broadcasting station of Tanzania, stressed:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great thinker and theoretician of the chuche era. A large number of works authored by him have become an inspiring banner powerfully promoting the cause of making the whole world independent.

Patrick Alleyne, secretary general of the Guyanese National Committee for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, said:

The theory on revolutionary literature and art holds a distinguished place in the ideological and theoretical feats performed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

His theory on literature and art is a brilliant embodiment of respected President Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented idea on literature and arts.

The Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD said that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great thinker and theoretician who is enriching the treasure-house of Kimilsongism with his creative and original ideological and theoretical activities.

T. R. Vishwokarma, a Nepalese writer and journalist, stressed:

His Excellency Kim Chong-il conducts ideological and theoretical activities in the dynamic realities seething with the creative struggle of the popular masses, not in a quiet study.

Great and brilliant, indeed, are the ideological and theoretical exploits performed by the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD PUBLIC REVERES KIM CHONG-IL

SK160421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Feb (KCNA)--Political and public figures of various countries of the world expressed a boundless respect and reverence for dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

After goinground a DPRK book, photo and handicraft exhibition which was held in Jordan in March last year, the vice-minister of interior of Jordan said:

I am regularly studying works of the great President Kim Il-song and His Excellency dear Mr Kim Chong-il.

Each time I study His Excellency dear Mr Kim Chong-il's works, I deeply feel that he is not only a great politician but also a prominent thinker and theoretician, an outstanding philosopher and talented artist.

Publishing the treatise "On the Chuche Idea" in April last year, the Portuguese organizing committee of an international seminar on the chuche idea wrote in the preface:

Today when it has become an irresistible trend of the era of chajusong to actively study the immortal chuche idea, we published the treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il again in booklet in accordance with eager hope and demand of many readers. We deem it the highest honor.

The progressive people in various countries of the world are writing and publishing many books praising the greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Last year alone, over 40 kinds of books expressing reverence for dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were published. Among them were the book "Korea, the Leader and Inheritance of His Cause" written by Tall Sekou, vice-chairman of the Burkina Faso Writers' Association, the book "Kim Chong-il, Great Leadership and Immortal Feats" by Angel Castro Lavarello, chairman of the Peruvian Front for National Liberation and chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, and the books "Kim Chong-il, a True Leader of the People" and "Korea, New Stage of Progress."

The reverence of the world progressive people for Comrade Kim Chong-il is overflowing in poems and songs dedicated to him.

The Poem "Song to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il", was written by Colombian journalist Octavio Vasquez Ruibe and "Comrade Kim Chong-il, Lodestar of Korea," "He Is a Golden Sun" and "May You Brightly Light the Road Ahead of Us With Rays of Leadership" and many other poems have been created and published in foreign countries.

Hudar Ryuneid, professor of the Syrian Arab Music College, composed the song "The Lodestar, May You Shine Forever" and many other foreign artists created and published many songs including "The Song to the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il", "Benevolent Lodestar" and "Future Sun".

Gomes, former Portuguese president and vice-president of the World Peace Council, stressed:

His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, who is going to make the chuche cause started by respected President Kim Il-song shine generation after generation is a great lodestar shining brilliantly over the world.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINARS ON KIM'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS HELD

SK131523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--A joint seminar on the New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song for 1985 was held in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, on January 26.

The reporter said:

The greatest success achieved last year is that the great leader President Kim Il-song made a great contribution to strengthening unity with the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and the Third World countries and achieving the world peace and security through his historical visit to the Soviet Union and socialist countries in Europe.

In his New Year address President Kim Il-song declared that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would continue to make tireless efforts to realize tripartite talks. The proposal for tripartite is enjoying full support from the world people.

Seminars on the New Year address of President Kim Il-song were held on January 29 at the Sierra Leonean group for the study of the great chuche method of farming and at the group for the study of great Kimilsongism of Sierra Leone. His portraits were hung on the background of the platforms of the seminar halls.

Letters to President Kim Il-song were adopted at the seminars.

A seminar on the New Year address was held on January 30 at the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Vittoriosa Club of the Malta Labor Party.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

BURUNDI REPLY MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi. The reply message dated February 7 reads: Your Excellency President, I was deeply moved by Your Excellency's message of greetings on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the second republic. It gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to extend wholehearted thanks to Your Excellency and wish Your Excellency happiness and good health as well as the friendly Korean people progress and prosperity. With highest considerations. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 14 Feb 85 SK]

DPRK-USSR RELATIONSHIP PRAISED--Moscow, 12 Feb (KCNA)--An internationalist soldier Yakov Tikhonovich Novichenko, a symbol of Korean-Soviet friendship, referred to the Soviet-Korean friendship growing in strength and developing with each passing day at a film show and a cocktail party arranged by the Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union on February 8 for attendants of the inaugural meeting of the Covosibirsk branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. Recalling that respected Comrade Kim Il-song highly estimated his deed and showed him boundless love and care, Novichenko said: Comrade Kim Il-song met such an ordinary peasant as me and conversed with me for hours. He said he would make his utmost in the work of strengthening Soviet-Korean friendship to repay the care shown him by Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2309 GMT 14 Feb 85 SK]

FOREIGN PRESS VISITS FARM--Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--Press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang visited the Chongsan cooperative farm on February 13 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the great leader President Kim Il-song's historic on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan Ri. While hearing that President Kim Il-song created the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method through his historic on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan Ri in February 1960, the guests went round with deep interest the Chongsan-ri revolutionary museum, the agricultural scientific technical knowledge propaganda hall, the mechanization workteam and others. Then, they saw the Korean documentary film "Chongsan Ri" at the house of mass culture there. Yesterday military attaches of foreign embassies inspected the Pyongyang metro. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 14 Feb 85 SK]

SOVIET EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--A press conference was held at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on February 14 on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang, press officials of foreign embassies and Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov here. Speaking there, Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy Gennadiy Bulanov introduced the fighting path covered by the Soviet Army over the past 67 years and successes made by the Soviet Union in increasing the defense capacity of the country and the combat capacity of the army to cope with the increasing military threat of the United States and its NATO allies. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 15 Feb 85 SK]

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS--Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the congress of the Belgian Socialist Party on February 13. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea congratulates the congress friendly greetings to the entire members of your party. We are convinced that your congress will mark an important occasion in the activity of the Belgian Socialist Party to defend world peace and security and achieve the country's independent development and social progress. Believing that the friendly relations between our two parties will further expand and develop, we take this opportunity to wish your party success in the work of the congress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 17 Feb 85 SK]

CASTRO'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The reply message dated February 9 says: I express thanks to you for your message of warm greetings on the 26th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 18 Feb 85 SK]

GAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to L.K. Jabang, foreign minister of the Republic of Gambia, on the 20th anniversary of the independence of Gambia. Convinced that friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further strengthen and develop in the interests of the two peoples, I take this occasion to wish you greater success in your responsible mission, says the message. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 18 Feb 85 SK]

BANGLADESH REPLY MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Lt General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The reply message dated February 9 says: Your Excellency, I express heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for your kind messages extended me on my birthday. Sharing the feelings expressed in Your Excellency's message, I hope that friendship and cooperation between Bangladesh and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will further develop in the future. I most heartily wish Your Excellency a long life in good health and happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 18 Feb 85 SK]

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